

Black Police Feel Pressure in Pretoria Situation More Precarious Than Ever For Full 40% of South Africa's Officers

By Alan Cowell New York Times Service  
JOHANNESBURG — The yellow police van came to a stop across the dirt road in one of South Africa's black townships, and an officer bearing a rifle tumbled out to block the path of the sedan advancing toward him. To the rear, a second police car cut off retreat. The sedan's occupants were trapped.

Elsewhere, at the border with the independent, black-ruled country of Lesotho, a South African officer searched the private car entering the country and found documents that he believed to be subversive, so the driver was summoned for questioning by a man who identified himself as a member of the security police. The papers were seized.

The images might be familiar to those who keep up with the twists of South Africa's racial confrontation. But there was, in both episodes, a difference from the stereotypes of white police officers crushing black dissent. In both cases the officers were black, and their quarry were whites suspected of violating South African laws.

By official estimates, about 40 percent of the 45,000 people in the South African police are black. And of late, their position among their fellow blacks seems more precarious than ever.

Black officers were among the policemen who opened fire on a funeral procession of 4,000 people on March 21 in Langa, a black township of the southern city of Uitenhage, killing at least 19 blacks.

Last year, as unrest spread in South Africa's myriad black townships, black activists sought to draw distinctions that offered various categories of opposition to the police. There were, said Patrick Leoka, spokesman of the United Democratic Front, blacks recruited as township policemen to protect black community councils, and they were viewed as quislings, since the councils are seen by many blacks as fronts for continued white influence.

In contrast, he said, there were black members of the South African police, who, except for officers who had gained personal notoriety for attacking fellow blacks, were looked upon as men just doing a job, albeit in the pay of white masters.

But in the last six months, something has changed. When rioting gripped the township of Kwa-Nobuhle recently, after the police killed in nearby Langa, all the black police officers were evacuated to protect them from the vengeance of fellow blacks.

"The people," said Johannes Balyoi, 28, a black police constable from Soweto, Johannesburg's huge black township, "see us as enemies."

Their white commanders put it the other way around. "We are terribly impressed by the loyalty of these people," Major Steve van Rooyen, a police spokesman in Pretoria, said of the black officers.

The black officers are caught up in a fight by activists directed not at the whites — too powerful and too far out of reach — but against those blacks seen as their surrogates, easy targets in black townships where there are few hiding places from angry mobs.

Since the violence started, according to government figures that seem conservative, four black policemen have been slain and 56 wounded.

The black policemen might be traffic officers, security policemen, or riot policemen. A couple of them, Major van Rooyen said, have attained the rank of colonel.

Pay scales, he said, are the same for blacks and whites of equal rank, and contrary to earlier practice, all



Danes Continue to Defy Back-to-Work Order Angry demonstrators in Copenhagen tried to break into the prime minister's department using sledge hammers. Danish radio broadcast only recorded music. The strikes protest the government's imposed settlement of an eight-day conflict.

U.S. Reports A Positive Reply By Gorbachev On Summit Talk

By Lou Cannon and David Hoffman Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has disclosed in an interview that the new Soviet leader has responded to his invitation for a Washington summit meeting. Administration officials described the written reply as positive.

Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, endorsed "the idea of a summit" but did not specify a time or place, an administration official said.

In the interview Monday in the Oval Office, President Reagan declined to discuss the contents of Mr. Gorbachev's letter, which was received last week, but said he was hopeful of having a summit meeting.

President Reagan extended the summit invitation last month in a letter sent with Vice President George Bush to the funeral in Moscow of Mr. Gorbachev's predecessor, Konstantin U. Chernenko.

In the interview, Mr. Reagan reiterated his hopes for holding the meeting despite the killing March 24 of Major Arthur D. Nicholson Jr. of the U.S. Army by a Soviet guard in East Germany.

"This was a murder, a cold-blooded murder," President Reagan said, "and it reflects on the difference between the two societies, one that has no regard for human life and one like our own that thinks it's the most important thing."

"And, yes, I want a meeting even more so, to sit down and even someone in the eye and talk to him about what we could do to make sure nothing of this kind happens again."

The official who confirmed the positive nature of Mr. Gorbachev's reply said that the killing of Major Nicholson had clouded arrangements for a summit meeting and that a more detailed Soviet reply about such a meeting was expected.

In the 32-minute interview, President Reagan also contended that disaffection among Nicaraguans with the leftist Sandinist government was increasing. He again blamed "rival factions" among blacks in South Africa for much of the recent violence there.

Mr. Reagan said negotiations in Geneva to reduce nuclear weapons were "going forward" despite Soviet objections to his emphasis on missile defenses in his Strategic Defense Initiative, popularly known as "star wars."

The initiative, "is purely research," President Reagan said. He said that the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, "himself said there's no way to control that, that it's not covered by any treaty, and the plain truth of the matter is they've been doing the same kind of research in the same areas and started it before we did."

Discussing his opposition to the Sandinists, President Reagan said: "I think there are more people who are opposing the regime right now in Nicaragua than actually fought in the revolution."

"And it seems to be growing," he added.

Mr. Reagan said: "You only have to look at the flood of refugees that are escaping from Nicaragua to realize that the people of that country are not happy with that totalitarian regime."

President Reagan reiterated his support for anti-government rebels in Nicaragua.

The president said that, "as long as the people of Nicaragua are still striving for the goals of the revolution that they themselves fought, I

Pentagon Alleges Soviet Has a Space Defense Plan

By Joseph Fitchett International Herald Tribune  
PARIS — Seeking to refute charges that the United States is moving unilaterally to put weapons in space, the Pentagon reported Tuesday that the Soviet Union was steadily developing its own anti-missile defenses, some of which will be put into orbit.

The report said that the Soviet program has violated the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty whereas the treaty authorizes U.S. research into President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, popularly known as "star wars."

The 1972 anti-missile treaty, considered the keystone of arms control agreements, prohibits both sides from erecting extensive ballistic missile defenses, thus protecting deterrence by leaving each side undefended against a retaliatory strike.

But the U.S. report, "Soviet Military Power 1985," said: "The aggregate of the USSR's ABM and ABM-related activities suggests that the USSR may be preparing an ABM defense of its national territory."

At the Geneva disarmament talks, Soviet delegates maintain they are trying to halt U.S. programs that they say are liable to start hostilities in space.

U.S. officials say the space talks must cover both countries' space programs. Washington maintains that U.S. research into ballistic missile defenses is partly a reaction to similar Soviet programs under way for nearly two decades.

In Moscow, Tass press agency called the U.S. report a "fantastic piece of fiction." It said: "The bigger the lie and the more it is repeated, the more people believe it."

Disclosing previously classified material about Soviet missile technology, the Pentagon depicted a steady development of radars and lasers that could enable Soviet leaders to quickly set up an anti-missile umbrella over Soviet territory.

It made the following points:

- Advanced radars are replacing old ones along Soviet frontiers and are capable both of detecting incoming missiles and directing anti-missile shots.
- The Soviet Union is developing an anti-missile unit of a type that would take only a few months to erect at important military sites.
- A possible lynchpin for a nationwide anti-ballistic missile network is a giant radar nearing completion in Siberia at Krasnoyarsk.
- The world's only operational anti-ballistic missile system, the

Chance of Failure Worst for 'Family Farmers' in U.S.

By Ward Sinclair Washington Post Service  
DES MOINES, Iowa — Here is Peter Brent's story of failure on the land: "I shouldn't have bought the farm. I wasn't a land speculator, and I feel I did a good job. But I've got nothing to show for 45 years except my good health, a good wife

U.S. Farms in Crisis Policy at a Crossroads

Second of four articles

and kids and the same 10-year-old boots with new soles."

Mr. Brent's story will be repeated many times this year as debt forces thousands of farmers out of business.

U.S. farmers owe about \$187 billion. That's not much considering that farm assets are slightly more than \$1 trillion. Or that farmers' average debt ratios are a bit healthier than those of business in general. Or that one-third of farmers are virtually debt-free.

But the debt is concentrated among middle-sized farmers, the so-called family farmers. About one-third of the country's 2.4 million farmers hold two-thirds of the debt. The American Bankers Association estimates that 3.6 percent of those 2.4 million farms could fail this year, about double the usual dropout rate.

That works out to about 238 failures a day.

Such a rate has important implications for the future of family-operated farms, for patterns of land ownership, for concentration of power in agriculture, and for the stability of rural towns and businesses.

There appears to be no easy way out in the next several years for the farmers' deepest debt, even if there should be increased government aid, improved prices or dramatically lower interest rates.

How did this situation come about?

Debt, after all, has been a way of life for farmers. They borrowed to buy land and to pay yearly operating and living costs. And if all went as hoped, crops were good enough to let the farmers pay off their notes and start again.

But today's problems are different from the historic up-and-down cycles of agriculture. They reflect deep changes that have taken place

over the last 20 years as U.S. farming expanded a mechanized giant seeking foreign markets to absorb its abundance.

The roots of this crisis reach back to 1970, when U.S. farm exports were at a relatively modest \$10 billion. Then came the boom: the Soviet Union entered the U.S. market in a big way and crops

failed around the globe, sending exports and farm prices to historic high levels.

Credit was easy, and inflation of land values made paper millions of ordinary dirt farmers. Many farmers, encouraged by lenders and economists, took on the biggest mortgages they could to expand production.

Then the bubble burst. The Federal Reserve Board and the Reagan administration acted to slow inflation. Land and machinery values peaked in 1981, and then began a slide that has not stopped. As recession took hold and farm prices stagnated, the federal budget deficit kept interest rates high.

Farmers were faced with reductions in income and equity while the cost of servicing their debt remained high.

Now, 1985 has become a year of

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Peter Brent

1,000 Lebanese Prisoners Taken to Israel

By Edward Walsh Washington Post Service  
JERUSALEM — The Israeli Army transferred more than 1,000 Lebanese prisoners, mostly Shiite Moslem opponents, to a detention facility inside Israel on Tuesday in preparation for the closing of its controversial Ansar prison camp in southern Lebanon on Wednesday.

The army announced that several hundred other prisoners who remained in Ansar, 12 miles (19 kilometers) north of Israel's border, will be released on Wednesday as a gesture of good will toward the residents of southern Lebanon.

The plan to dismantle the Ansar prison camp, which Israel established shortly after its June 1982 invasion of Lebanon, indicated that the Israelis are nearing the execution of the second stage in their planned three-stage withdrawal from Lebanon.

An Israeli military communiqué said the prisoners who will be released are members of "various terrorist organizations" but had not

actively engaged in attacking Israeli forces in southern Lebanon. The announcement said that the prisoners, who will remain in Israeli custody and will be released later, "took an active part in terrorist activities against Israel" and that to release them now "could endanger Israeli forces and Lebanese citizens."

Military officials said the Ansar camp contained about 1,500 detainees, almost all of them Lebanese Shiites who were detained in connection with Israel's attempts to halt the guerrilla attacks on its forces in southern Lebanon.

The officials said that more than 1,000 of the prisoners were transferred to Israel on Tuesday, and that about 600 will be released in southern Lebanon on Wednesday.

Meanwhile, attacks on Israeli units continued as the military command announced that an Israeli soldier was killed and three were wounded in two separate incidents in southern Lebanon.

The Lebanese prisoners who, were transferred to Israel traveled in a heavily guarded convoy of buses with covered windows. The prisoners were blindfolded and their hands were tied behind their backs, according to Israeli radio reports.

Military officials here conceded that Israel has a "legal problem" in transferring the prisoners to its own territory. The Fourth Geneva Convention prohibits the transfer of civilians to the territory of an occupying power. The Lebanese prisoners that Israel has rounded up and held in the Ansar camp are not members of a regular military organization and therefore not technically prisoners of war but civilian detainees.

Both Israeli military officials and the army communiqué stressed that the prisoners would be treated as if they were prisoners of war and that Israel saw no alternative to the transfer as it continues to withdraw from Lebanon.

At its peak, the Ansar camp held more than 10,000 prisoners, most of them Palestinian guerrillas captured by Israeli forces in the early days of fighting in southern Lebanon in 1982. Most of the Palestinian prisoners were released in 1983 in exchange for a handful of Israeli prisoners of war.

The Israeli announcement was made on the same day that the human-rights group Amnesty International expressed concern about the welfare of the prisoners, according to wire service reports from London.

French Captive Freed

A French cultural affairs official was freed unharmed Monday, 10 days after he was kidnapped, and he said Tuesday that his release was accidental. The Associated Press reported from Beirut.

Gilles Peyrolles, who was the fourth of nine Westerners kidnapped in mid-March to be freed, said he was released only because armed villagers encircled his two captors. The captors identified themselves as members of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary factions, a Marxist grouping, he said.

U.S. Research On New SST Is Proposed

By Richard Witkin New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — A U.S. presidential committee has called for accelerated research to produce a trans-Pacific supersonic plane and a broad range of new subsonic civil and military aircraft by the year 2000.

In a report to the White House on Monday, the committee urged heightened research on a space vehicle that would be able to take off from conventional runways and fly routinely in and out of the atmosphere.

"The committee believes," the report said, "that the single most crucial challenge facing U.S. aeronautics is that much of the nation's leadership, both in government and in industry, underestimates the

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VILLANOVA UPSETS GEORGETOWN — Dwayne McClain dunks during Villanova's 66-64 victory over Georgetown in the final game of the NCAA basketball championships in Lexington, Kentucky. Page 17.

Of the Pampered Paris Dog and His Sacred Right to Pollute

By Ben Sherwood Los Angeles Times Service  
PARIS — On a Sunday afternoon at the elegant restaurant Chez les Anges, well-groomed guests sat at beautifully arranged tables savoring the house specialty, poached eggs in wine sauce. At the same time, crouching under the furniture, other visitors panted and scratched, eagerly awaiting their turn.

Doggy bags are out of the question in this respected establishment on the Left Bank of the Seine.

"There is no reason to have them," said the maître d'hôtel, Jean Planchena, as he surveyed the crowded dining room. "Dogs are welcomed in our restaurant. In fact, when they arrive, we automatically ask the chef to prepare a special plate of rice or meat for them, free of charge."

"They're a fact of life here. If we refused to serve them, we would lose a substantial following."

There are almost 700,000 dogs in Paris, one for about every three humans, and nearly everyone here caters to them — in brasseries, bars, boutiques, restaurants, hotels and offices.

If dogs seem to be everywhere, so does the mess they make. According to people who have studied the problem, a careless Parisian

would be likely to sully his or her shoes an average of once every 262 feet (80 meters). Back in 1856, there were so many dogs in Paris that a special tax was levied in an effort to discourage the people from acquiring more. The law had little effect then, and would probably have little effect today. Any talk of taxing dog-owners today would be regarded as heresy. A recent poll showing that 85 percent of all Parisians "like" dogs.

"The right to own a dog, to take it shopping and to pollute the streets is sacred here," said a French businessman who dislikes animals. "Americans have their Second Amendment safeguarding the right to bear arms. In France, we have an unwritten right to keep dogs. It's taken for granted, and no one would dare challenge it."

With more than nine million dogs, one for every six people, France exceeds the canine quota of the rest of Western Europe.

About 34 percent of all French households have at least one dog, and 52 percent have at least one pet of some kind. There are 6.7 million cats, 8.4 million birds, and 12.7 million fish, hamsters and reptiles.

"The French have an almost biological need for dogs and pets," said Jean-Pierre Hutin, a dog lover who produces a well-

known weekly television broadcast about pets, "30 Million Friends."

"It's in our blood and our history," he said. "Dogs have always served important actual and psychological needs, and, in the future, their role will grow."

Each year, according to the Ministry of Agriculture, French animal lovers spend about \$3 billion on their pets, with more than half of the total being spent on dogs, often for gourmet dog food.

In a city where fashion is important, dogs are often dressed to the teeth. On rainy days, they take to the streets in colorful slickers and ponchos. In cold weather, they are bundled up in chic leather and fur. And on weekends, in restaurants and at parties, they may appear in plaid.

Because dogs are welcome in restaurants and at home in boutiques, laws aimed at curbing them have proven nearly impossible to enforce.

About four years ago, Paris undertook a cleanliness campaign. Its slogan: "Teach Him Where the Gutter Is." Today, posters show an Airedale terrier saying, "Me, I go where I'm told to." Embedded in many sidewalks is the white silhouette of a dachshund with an arrow pointing to the gutter.

The advice is not usually followed, nor are laws that require animal owners to induce their pets to relieve themselves on streets, in parks and in gardens rather than on sidewalks.

Green parks make up only 7 percent of the city of Paris, a figure less than half that for London or New York. And since the streets here are crowded with vehicles, the sidewalks are not only convenient but far safer.

A seven-year-old order from the Police Prefecture provides for fining dog owners whose animals use the sidewalk instead of the gutter, but the order is ignored.

"It's very difficult to treat this problem," said Michel Dury, an official in the mayor's office of environment. "It's not the dog that is dirty. It's the master."

In restaurants and hotels, proprietors are left to make the decision about whether to admit animals. Only food stores are prohibited from admitting animals, but the rule is often broken.

Given the size of the Parisian canine population, few politicians dare tread on the rights of animal owners.

"To pass strict regulations on dog owners would not go over well," Mr. Dury said. "It's electorally unfeasible."

Jacques Brenner, a manuscript reader in a

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## Government Supporters Hold Rally In Khartoum

The Associated Press

KHARTOUM, Sudan — The ruling Sudanese Socialist Union turned out thousands of supporters Tuesday to cheer for President Gaafar Nimeiri on the eve of a strike and demonstration planned by major professional unions to drive him from office.

Vice President Al-Rasheed al-Tahir Bakr read greetings to the crowd from President Nimeiri, currently on a trip to Washington where he met Monday with President Ronald Reagan.

President Nimeiri's cable said, "The fact that these elements turned to violence proves... their attempts have failed utterly."

The government blamed the fundamentalist Muslim Brotherhood, radical Arab Baathists and communists for three days of rioting last week that followed student-led demonstrations against recent increases in commodity prices.

On Tuesday, doctors in Omdurman and Khartoum North, which with Khartoum constitute the capital region, joined their Khartoum colleagues in refusing to work.

Striking doctors said only the Khartoum General Hospital emergency ward remained open "for the sake of the people."

Despite the arrests, and government threats of more, organizers said they still planned to expand the strike on Wednesday to involve lawyers, judges, university professors, engineers and other professionals. Their declared aim is the removal of President Nimeiri.

Reporters estimated about 3,000 people attended the pro-government rally in Khartoum's main Martyrs Square. Soldiers joined police to keep the peace, but the rally passed without incident.

Removal of government subsidies that had held down food prices and devaluation of the Sudanese currency had been praised by U.S. officials who announced in Washington Monday that the U.S. government was releasing \$67 million in 1984 aid money that had been withheld pending the economic measures.

The Reagan administration also said it was prepared to work with Sudan to free an additional \$114 million in assistance that had been frozen.



President Gaafar Nimeiri of Sudan leaves White House Monday after a meeting with President Ronald Reagan.

## Pretoria's Black Police: The Pressure Is Growing

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such as Major van Rooyen, who said he was not sure how loyal he would be under the new circumstances.

Mr. Baloyi, the Soweto constable, seemed also to acknowledge the problems — and some of the reasons the officers are not popular among blacks. "If students throw stones, we are told to hit them hard and arrest them," he said in an interview. "And that's what we do."

"I know that some people don't like us in Soweto," he said. "But we don't care."

"We are told that we must be hard on them," he said. "My seniors tell me black people want to take over the country and run it like a Communist country where we are all going to starve. We are also shown films of people starving in Africa and we are told that if we

don't stop the children from their nonsense we will all starve."

■ **Black Baby Is Killed**

A year-old black baby was burned to death when protesters tossed a gasoline bomb that ignited a house and nearby shacks in Veeplaas township near Uitenhage, The Associated Press quoted the police as saying Tuesday.

Violence flared in at least seven townships in the eastern Cape Province, the police said.

An inquiry into the March 21 police shootings in Langa township, Sergeant Gerhard Stunker testified that protesters had thrown "many stones" at two armored vehicles before a patrol began firing.

His report contradicted the testimony Monday of the commanding officer, Lieutenant John William Fouché, who said that just one stone had been thrown before he ordered the men to fire.

## Reagan Warns Foreign States Against Sponsoring Terrorism

By Herbert H. Denton

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has asserted that the United States would "go to the source" if foreign governments were found to be sponsors of terrorist acts.

"There is increasing evidence that some terrorists in the world are actually emissaries of sovereign governments," President Reagan said in an interview Monday. "And if that's the case and it can be

established, then that business of trying to find and track down in all the world a few terrorist individuals for some crime... no, go to the source, the government that supports them."

President Reagan did not specify what action the United States might take in such a case.

Mr. Reagan refused to confirm or deny a report in The Sunday Times in London that the White House had threatened military retaliation against Iran if any of the

Americans kidnapped by pro-Iranian groups in Lebanon were put on trial or executed.

The message reportedly was conveyed by the Swiss diplomatic mission in Tehran.

The Sunday Times article, quoting unnamed Western intelligence sources, said the message had not specified what action might be taken but that U.S. intelligence officials had been asked to recommend suitable Iranian targets.

Among the possible targets, according to the newspaper, were Iran's oil export terminal at Kharg Island in the Gulf, its emergency oil export terminal at the mouth of the Persian Gulf and its main commercial ports, Bushehr and Bandar Khomeini.

President Reagan, when asked about the report, said: "I don't think I should discuss anything of this kind."

Last week, Robert C. MacFarlane, the president's national security adviser, specifically linked terrorism "responsive to Iranian guidance" to attacks on U.S. citizens, property and interests. He advocated a proportional military response against military targets in states that direct terrorist actions against the United States.

A shadowy organization calling itself Islamic Jihad and believed to be a group of Shiite Muslim extremists with strong Iranian connections has claimed responsibility for the abduction of five Americans who are missing after being kidnapped in Beirut over the past year.

President Reagan said in the interview that the United States had been working closely with allies to exchange information and deal with the problems of international terrorism. "We have done something," he said. "I think we've had some measure of success."

## U.S. Says Soviet Reply Is Positive on Summit

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tion program that is virtually worldwide, and we know that the Soviets and the Cubans have such a disinformation network that it is beyond anything that we can match," he said.

White House officials said that the president was recently given a strategy plan for promoting his Central America policies and that it was prepared by his communications director, Patrick J. Buchanan.

President Reagan said he could not discuss new proposals for persuading Congress to approve \$14 million in aid for the Nicaraguan rebels and did not know what he would do if Congress refused to appropriate the money.

On the recent violence in South Africa, he defended the administration's policy, which he calls "constructive engagement." This involves maintaining good relations with the regime in Pretoria while privately seeking changes in its policies of racial segregation.

"We think that we're doing it the best, with the best effect, and the most effect of anything that we could do," Mr. Reagan said. "Just walking away would leave us with no ability to influence them."

He reiterated his contention, voiced at a news conference March 21, that rival factions in the South African black community were in part responsible for recent violence.

"Nothing can be solved by violence," he said. "And that isn't the answer. But remember, the violence is not just about stemming from a government put-down of demonstrators."

He added: "You have, in the black community there, you've got rival factions, and the violence is sometimes between them, fighting each other. And we've seen evidence of that, and we've seen murders and some of the 40 deaths have been created in among people without the government participating."

President Reagan added, "We think apartheid is the main problem that must be resolved, and we're going to continue doing all that we can to encourage the government in its course."

The president was also asked about another remark from that news conference regarding his decision not to visit a Nazi concentration camp site in West Germany in May because of an "unnecessary" feeling of guilt has been imposed on today's German population.

The remark provoked criticism in the American Jewish community that Mr. Reagan seemed to be suggesting that the massacre of the Jews was forgotten.

He said: "I guess I should have elaborated more in my answer."

"I have made it very plain," he said, "and spoken publicly on a number of occasions and will continue to say, we should never forget the Holocaust. We should never forget it in the sense that this must never happen again to any people — for whatever reason — in the world."

But President Reagan reiterated his view that it would not be right to commemorate the massacre during his trip to West Germany because most West Germans "were not born yet" at the time it occurred.

On tax reform, Mr. Reagan has yet to submit a detailed proposal to Congress. But he said he envisions one that would have lower rates for corporations and businesses but by way of broadening the base.

He said there would be "an end to some loopholes that probably were never intended to allow large profit-making corporations to escape tax, totally tax-free for years on end."

## U.S. Panel Urges Research On New Supersonic Aircraft

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depth of foreign aeronautical commitment and resolve."

The report, titled National Aeronautical Research and Development Goals, was made public by George A. Keyworth 24, the White House science adviser.

Mr. Keyworth emphasized that the government was in no way committed to pouring funds and management resources into building initial supersonic transports, or SSTs, as it did in the project that was canceled in 1971. But he said it was placing the groundwork for improving fundamental technologies, such as engine efficiency, noise abatement and high-temperature structures.

"We believe," he said, "that successfully integrating these improvements could permit 600-passenger transport aircraft with speeds up to Mach 3.2 over ranges of 5,500 miles [8,800 kilometers] with over three times the fuel efficiency of current supersonic aircraft."

Mach 3.2 comes to more than 2,100 miles an hour at cruising altitude. The Concorde, the supersonic British-French airliner, has a speed

of about 1,350 miles an hour and carries 100 passengers.

A range of 5,500 miles would allow it to reach Tokyo, which is 5,433 miles from Los Angeles.

The 16-member committee of experts was created in November 1982 by a presidential commission on aeronautical research and technology.

Nine members are executives of the aerospace industry, and the chairman, John E. Steiner, is a vice president of the Boeing Co. who was the chief designer of the Boeing 727 airliner. Five members are high-level government officials.

Execution Reported in Iran

PARIS — The brother-in-law of Massoud Rajavi, the Paris-based leader of the People's Mujahideen, an Iranian group opposed to the government of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, was executed in a prison in Tehran, the organization said Monday.

A statement said Mojib Ashraf Nazemi was executed in Evin Prison in Tehran last month.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Iran Turns Down UN Peace Proposal

RIYADH (AP) — The UN secretary general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, has indicated that the Iranian leadership had turned down his proposals for a comprehensive settlement to the Iraq-Iran war.

However, Mr. Pérez de Cuellar said Monday, after talks with Saudi Arabian leaders on the war, that his current mediation efforts would continue. He arrived in Oman Tuesday for further talks.

"It appears that they want to discuss particular issues, but I have a comprehensive plan," Mr. Pérez de Cuellar said of the Iranians. This appeared to mean that the Iranians were eager to arrange a cease-fire on attacks on civilian targets. Iraq has said it will accept a comprehensive settlement, but not a partial cease-fire.

### Bomb Injures Magistrate in Sicily

TRAPANI, Sicily (Reuters) — Carlo Palermo, a magistrate who has investigated arms and drugs smuggling operations and the Sicilian Mafia, was injured Tuesday by a bomb that killed a woman and her two sons, police said.

Authorities immediately ordered road blocks around the city of Trapani, on the western Sicilian coast, and called a meeting presided by the government's special commissioner against the Mafia.

The bomb, which police said was probably placed in a box on a pavement or under a car and activated by remote control, exploded as two bulletproof cars carrying Mr. Palermo and his police escort passed by. Mr. Palermo, 37, was slightly injured but two members of his police escort were more seriously hurt and hospitalized in serious condition.

### Neves Has Fourth Operation in Brazil

SAO PAULO (APF) — President-elect Tancredino Neves of Brazil underwent an operation Tuesday for an intestinal hernia, the press agency ANSA reported. It was the fourth intestinal operation since March 15 for Mr. Neves, and his condition was not immediately known.

Mr. Neves, 75, was hospitalized hours before he was to have been sworn as Brazil's first civilian head of state in 21 years. He underwent further surgery March 20 and last Wednesday, Vice President José Sarney was acting as head of state under Brazil's constitution.

Doctors said earlier Tuesday that Mr. Neves was fighting off a new bout of fever and that they were confident of defeating a bacterial infection he had contracted.

### West Germany Sentences Guerrillas

STUTTGART (Reuters) — Two West German urban guerrillas were sentenced to multiple terms of life imprisonment Tuesday for a string of murders in 1977.

Christian Klar, 32, and Brigitte Mohnhaupt, 34, members of the outlawed Red Army Faction, were found guilty of murdering a federal prosecutor, Siegfried Buback, and the head of the Dresdner Bank, Jürgen Ponto, and of kidnapping and murdering Hanns-Martin Schleyer, president of the Federal Association of German Employers. They were also convicted of murdering six bodyguards in the attacks and of attempting to kill a U.S. Army general, Frederick J. Kroesen, in a rocket attack in 1982.

The lawyers have vainly opposed the cost of liability insurance, which is passed on to the consumer. John F. Schmitt, a lawyer for Du Pont Co., said the suits have inhibited development of new products.

Representatives are backing all sponsored by Representative Robert W. Kasten Jr., chairman of Wisconsin, are planning to file suits to force the company to pay for the cost of liability insurance. Consumer activists and lawyers are also expected to sue the firm.

Many people agree that such money goes to law suits that victims. But Robert W. Kasten Jr., chairman of Wisconsin, are planning to file suits to force the company to pay for the cost of liability insurance. Consumer activists and lawyers are also expected to sue the firm.

Mr. Yentur was deputy special trade representative during the administration of President Gerald R. Ford, and has extensive experience as a government negotiator in trade matters.

For the Record

President Ronald Reagan and President François Mitterrand of France will hold private talks May 8 in Strasbourg, where Mr. Reagan will address the European Parliament, it was announced. (AP)

A businessman of Libyan origin was shot and seriously wounded Tuesday in Nicosia by an unidentified Arab, police said. There have been several such attacks in Cyprus in recent months, and two Arabs have been killed. (Reuters)

A gas leak from a Bombay factory killed at least three persons Monday, the Press Trust of India news agency said Tuesday. The gas was identified as sulphur dioxide. (Reuters)

A cholera outbreak at a UN refugee camp in Somalia has killed at least 375 people in three days, most of them children, a spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees said Tuesday in Geneva. (AP)

Britain and France set financial and safety guidelines Tuesday for corporations seeking to build and operate a bridge and tunnel under the English Channel. The British transport secretary, Nicholas Ridley, said he expected a plan to be selected by the end of the year.

### Correction

In the People column March 9, the International Herald Tribune incorrectly described the ending of the book that was to be the basis for a film project by the American director Martin Scorsese. "The Last Temptation of Christ" does end with a crucifixion.

## Of Pollution and the Pampered Paris Dog

(Continued from Page 1)

Paris publishing house, wrote a book and changed his political affiliation to protest the Socialist government's decision in 1984 to ban dogs from the Tuileries gardens next to the Louvre museum.

"For 25 years, I walked with my dog in those gardens," Mr. Breaner said in an interview, while petting Falco, his griffon. "And then the Socialists came along and kicked them out. Well, that did it for me. No more Socialists."

"If they ban dogs in gardens tomorrow, they might ban them in big cities. The day after tomorrow, who knows? It could be canine genocide."

There is also, however, a vocal minority intent on ridding the city of at least some of its dogs. Fabien Grubier, 39, a journalist and unofficial spokesman for this movement, said:

"I like dogs in the absolute sense, but I don't like seeing them in cities. They're not well adapted to city life. They crap everywhere, and destroy the sanctity of the city. The dog has a need for space to run and express itself. It's an insufferable perversion to keep them pent up and to take them out only for a toilet fix."

Besides pollution, the anti-dog forces cite other evidence to prove that the dog is more pest than pet.

Last year in France, at least four persons — a young girl, two elderly persons and a postman — were killed by dogs. About 500,000 people are bitten by dogs in France every year. Of the victims, 3,500, or 10 a day, are postal carriers, according to Louis Mexandeau, the minister of posts and telegraphs.

In many cities outside France, dog owners are required to clean up after their animals on public sidewalks. Paris has taken another route.

Every morning, 80 helmeted men clad in bright green jumpsuits scour the streets of the city on motorcycles equipped with mechanical brushes. With orange lights flashing, the cyclists go about sweeping and spraying. They cover more than 1,000 miles of pavement every day, about a third of the city.

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PERSONALITIES PLUS  
MARY BLUME  
IN THE WEEKEND SECTION  
OF FRIDAY'S IHT

# Thyssen Information

The Thyssen Group had a good start to the new fiscal year of 1984/85. Last year's areas of growth and profitability have mostly been maintained, while stragglers have been able to catch up. Thyssen's external sales worldwide rose by 6% during the first half of the fiscal year. All divisions are in the black. The Group's result for the first half of this year is considerably better than that recorded for the same period last year. At the recent annual stockholders' meeting, a resumption of dividend payments for the current fiscal year was announced.

The steel division has maintained its production at last year's level. Prices could be gradually increased during the past few months, but raw materials costs have also increased considerably due to the strong dollar. Sales rose by 11% during the first half of

this year. Thyssen steel is again expecting a positive result for 1984/85.

In the specialty steel division, all production plants are at present working with normal capacity utilization or even better. So far, sales have risen by 8%. Significant increases in the prices of purchased alloying metals, quoted in dollars, are having to be absorbed. All in all, Thyssen's specialty steel division is again expecting a positive result for 1984/85.

The capital goods and manufactured products division increased its sales by a total of 7% during the first half of the current fiscal year. At Thyssen Industrie, incoming orders increased strongly. This and the product mix changes of the past few years are improving the company's profitability. Thyssen Industrie is expect-

ing a positive result for 1984/85. At Budd, most of the company's plants continue to work at full capacity. Budd will be achieving a significantly positive result. The railway passenger car operations in the U.S. are now being run by Transit America Inc. Provisions were made in last year's annual financial statements to cover burdens caused by the completion of loss-incurring orders booked in previous years. At Rheinische Kalksteinwerke, the positive trend in results is being maintained.

The trading and services division has been strongly expanding its international business for some years. During the first half of this

fiscal year, sales rose by 6%. The profit situation is stable, and this division will also close the current fiscal year with a profit.

Thyssen worldwide 1983/84 (October 1, 1983 - September 30, 1984)

Total sales of the divisions	Work force, annual average	132,950
Steel	DM 10.3 bill.	
Specialty steel	DM 3.5 bill.	
Capital goods and manufactured products	DM 9.8 bill.	
Trading and services	DM 17.6 bill.	
Total sales		
Thyssen Group	DM 41.2 bill.	
Intercompany sales	DM 8.8 bill.	
External sales		
Thyssen Group	DM 32.4 bill.	
Balance sheet items		
Balance sheet total	DM 19.2 bill.	
Stockholders' equity	DM 2.6 bill.	
Capital expenditure	DM 986 mill.	
Depreciation and amortization	DM 1,120 mill.	
Net income	DM 181 mill.	



THYSSEN AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

Fake Bomb Alert in Toronto  
TORONTO — A threat to the city's public transit system was an unprecedented bomb alert Monday as thousands of commuters waited for the bus and subway to resume after the time set for the opening of the new subway line. The threat came from a group of extremists for the liberation of Palestine.







## Duarte Party Triumphs in Salvador Vote

By Michael Getler  
and Robert J. McCartney  
Washington Post Service

**SAN SALVADOR** — The Christian Democratic Party of President Jose Napoleon Duarte won an overwhelming victory in elections Sunday, removing conservative rivals from control of the National Constituent Assembly and of a majority of the country's town halls, according to unofficial but reliable totals.

The assembly and the town halls had been the main political power base for the Salvadoran right, but the returns from 80 percent of polling places showed a stunning reversal. The centrist Christian Demo-

crats and a small allied party increased their number of seats from 26 to 34 in the 60-seat assembly, while the conservative parties went from 34 to 26, the results indicated Monday.

In addition, the Christian Democrats apparently won about 70 percent of the 262 mayoralties, up from about a third previously. The tallies were compiled by the Christian Democrats on the basis of official results from individual polling places.

The campaign manager of a major conservative party conceded that it had received a "drastically" reduced vote.

### Man Replaces Woman As U.K.'s Talking Clock

**LONDON** — Time ran out for one of Britain's female bastions Tuesday morning with the introduction of the first male talking clock.

After 49 years of domination by women, Brian Cobby, a baritone, was selected from among 5,000 applicants as the new telephone voice to give Britons the exact time. His predecessor, a contralto, was retired after 22 years of service.

The vote was widely viewed as a turning point in Salvadoran politics and in the government's U.S.-backed war against left-wing guerrillas. During his first nine months in office, Mr. Duarte repeatedly was thwarted by the conservative majority in the assembly.

Although voter turnout was low compared to last year's presidential election, the manner in which the election was carried out was seen as reflecting a consolidation of the democratic process here.

Observations of the voting indicated that all parties cooperated in monitoring polling sites across the country and that the armed forces remained neutral. This fourth election in three years was by far the

most peaceful, with the army out in force.

One big question was what course the conservatives' extremist factions will now take: whether they will remain within the democratic process or resort again to the large-scale political violence of three or four years ago. Another question was whether Mr. Duarte's added political strength would enable him to achieve progress in the peace talks that he launched last October with the leftist insurgents.

Mr. Duarte addressed both of these questions in an interview with a small group of U.S. reporters Sunday night. He offered to grant government posts to conservative political parties if they endorsed his goals, and other Christian Democratic leaders indicated that Mr. Duarte would move cautiously in such areas as strengthening his land reform, which the conservatives have opposed.

"I will offer my hand to help them," Mr. Duarte said of the conservatives. "I will invite them to sit down, and talk to them."

The president said he thought that his opening of the dialogue with the guerrillas was the "decisive" factor in winning the election. "The people received the message. The people want peace," Mr. Duarte said.

Mr. Duarte drew attention to the

contrast between the country now and at the time of the 1982 legislative elections — when the guerrillas were much stronger, and when rightist vigilante groups and extremist elements in the armed forces were murdering hundreds of persons each month.

"You've been in these elections, and you've seen the difference," Mr. Duarte said. "This is because the armed forces were really there, helping the democratic process. They deserve a recognition of that."

The first official results were not expected until Tuesday, a Central Elections Council official said. But the Christian Democrats compiled returns on the basis of telephone reports to their party headquarters from poll watchers who monitored the drawing up of the official tallies at polling sites. The party did the same last year, and its results proved to be accurate.

The party's returns also tallied almost exactly with results of an exit poll conducted by a U.S.-based, Spanish-language television network Sunday. Luis Lagos, campaign manager for the conservative National Conciliation Party or PCN, did not dispute the Christian Democrats' returns. The other major conservative party, the Nationalist Republican Alliance or Arena, declined to comment.



President José Napoleón Duarte studying computerized results of El Salvador elections.

The Christian Democrats' returns showed their party taking 54 percent of the popular vote nationwide, compared to 37 percent for the conservative coalition that includes the PCN and Arena. Smaller parties picked up the remaining votes.

The conservatives' main losses were suffered by the PCN, whose share of the vote dropped from 19 percent last year to an apparent 8 percent Sunday. Arena, led by Roberto D'Aubuisson, maintained its share of the vote at 29 percent. Under terms of the coalition, however, the two conservative parties

will divide assembly seats almost equally.

Among reasons cited by political observers for the conservatives' defeat was a well-organized grassroots campaign by the Christian Democrats in the countryside, where they historically have been weak.

## 50 Deputies Are Charged In Honduras Court Crisis

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
**TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras** — As a constitutional crisis continued in Honduras, a criminal court judge charged 50 members of the National Assembly with the criminal offense of "altering the constitution" by voting to dismiss five justices of the Supreme Court and naming five new justices in their place.

Judge Marco Antonio Lanza also asked the assembly Monday to strip the 50 deputies of their legal immunity from criminal prosecution so that police could arrest them. That is unlikely to happen, however, because the 50 form a majority among the 82 members of the unicameral legislature.

"We would fight until they kill or imprison every last one of us," said Nicolas Cruz Torres, a leader of the opposition National Party and one of deputies named in the indictment. "There would be a lot of violence."

"We would not be able to control our supporters if they deny us the legal right to express our opinions," Judge Lanza's action was the latest development in a conflict between the assembly majority and President Roberto Suazo Córdoba over who shall sit on the Supreme Court.

Behind the crisis is a fight about who will be the governing Liberal Party's candidate in November's presidential elections. Mr. Suazo, who cannot succeed himself as president, has named a preferred successor, while the assembly leader, Efraín Bu Giron, wants the nomination for himself.

The Supreme Court is involved in the dispute because the chief justice is one of the five members of the Electoral Tribunal, which is charged with settling disagreements over the delegate lists to the nominating conventions that are scheduled to meet this month.

The crisis began last week when the assembly voted to remove five Supreme Court justices loyal to Mr. Suazo. The assembly accused the five justices of corruption. Mr. Suazo retaliated by declaring the assembly action illegal and imprisoning Ramon Valladares Soto, who had been named as the new chief justice, on charges of treason.

After a weekend lull, the assembly refused to withdraw the changes it ordered on the Supreme Court.

The armed forces, seen by both sides as the potential arbiter in the conflict, pledged to remain neutral. (LAT, NYT, Reuters)

## Taiwan, Nicaragua: Unusual Couple

Relations Survive Differences in Politics and Allies

By Jim Mann  
Los Angeles Times Service

**TAIPEI** — Taiwan and Nicaragua may qualify as one of the oddest couples in the community of nations.

The Taiwan-based Nationalist Chinese, who are exiles from the mainland because of the Chinese Communist victory 35 years ago, are fervent capitalists and dependent on close, if unofficial, ties to the United States. The Sandinistas in Nicaragua are Marxists and hardly fond of Washington.

Despite such deep differences, Nicaragua's left government continues to recognize Taiwan, rather than the Communist administration in Beijing, as the legitimate government of China. And Taiwan is carefully keeping up its diplomatic ties, trade and loan agreements with Nicaragua.

"Our presence here prevents the Communist Chinese from getting in," Chang Ching-yu, director of Taiwan's government information office, said recently. "Otherwise, you would have a much greater Marxist influence inside Nicaragua."

Its relations with the Sandinistas illustrate the complexities and anomalies in Taiwan's foreign policy as it seeks to preserve its continuing claim as the legitimate government of all China.

Only 26 countries have diplomatic relations with Taiwan, the largest being South Korea, Saudi Arabia and South Africa. The United States severed official relations in 1979 in favor of beginning relations with Beijing.

Taiwanese officials and some foreign analysts say that Taipei also has substantive, though unofficial,

relations with about 50 other nations and that these ties have improved in recent years.

Through nongovernment agencies such as the American Institute in Taiwan, many of the world's major countries maintain missions here to handle commerce and other matters with Taiwan, which now ranks 13th in international trade.

Still, these ties are unofficial. Taiwan is going to great lengths to keep up all the formal diplomatic ties it has.

"It is our policy to maintain relations with all non-Communist countries," said Mr. Cheng, the information official.

Taiwan has also been courting small island countries in the Caribbean and the South Pacific in its struggle for international recognition. In the last three years, Taipei has established ties with St. Lucia, St. Christopher and Nevis, and Dominica — all in the Caribbean.

Taiwan's most intense efforts to preserve diplomatic recognition have been in Central America, the one region of the world where it has successfully maintained a solid core of diplomatic support. Not only Nicaragua, but El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica and Panama recognize the government in Taipei as the government of all China.

Officials of mainland China and Nicaragua reportedly talked last year about improving their relations, but no change resulted from the meeting.

A U.S. State Department official expressed the view that the relationship between the Chinese Nationalists and Nicaragua "is an anomaly, and it won't last forever."

## Jeannine Deckers, 52, The 'Singing Nun,' Dies

United Press International

**WAVRE, Belgium** — Jeannine Deckers, 52, the "Singing Nun" who won fame 20 years ago with the song "Dominique" has been found dead along with a woman friend from an overdose of sleeping pills, a spokesman for the state attorney's office said Tuesday.

He said police had been warned by a friend who had received an alarming letter from Mrs. Deckers, 52, who shared an apartment with Annie Pescher, 41.

"The cause of death was a massive dose of barbiturates swallowed with alcohol," the spokesman said. "Financial trouble seems to have been one of the reasons."

**Harold Peary, 76,**

**"The Great Gildersleeve"**

**TORRANCE, California (AP)** — Harold Peary, 76, who played "The Great Gildersleeve" during radio's golden age and helped make "You're a Hard Man, McGee" a catchphrase, died Saturday.

Mr. Peary, a Portuguese immigrant born Harold Jose Pereira de Faria, retired four years ago after more than six decades in show business. He was known for his

portrayal of Throckmorton P. Gildersleeve, the neighbor of Fibber McGee. The character, born in 1937, was a blunderer with a heart of gold.

He was such a hit that in 1941 Mr. Peary was given his own show, "The Great Gildersleeve."

The show continued until 1958, although Mr. Peary left the program in 1950. He was replaced by Willard Waterman, an actor who sounded almost exactly like him.

**Other Deaths:**

**Michel Caloret, 72,** the French abstract artist who painted the murals at the New School of Social Research in New York symbolizing French-American friendship, March 22 near Paris.

**Al Severance, 80,** a former Villanova University basketball coach who took four teams to NCAA tournaments, of a heart attack just before the Wildcats won the NCAA championship game he had gone to see in Lexington, Kentucky.

**Gregorio Scitina, 84,** the Russian-born painter best known for his surrealist still lifes and portraits, Monday in Rome.

Americans use planes like Europeans use taxis. Not only because their country is so vast, but also because their climate is so hotly competitive.

They dare not miss out on any business opportunity.

Of course getting them to the right place at the right time presents problems. Planes are not taxis.

So how can an airline effectively connect

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We got around the problem by re-inventing the wheel.

We have created two central hubs whose spokes radiate out to directly link over 55 cities in the US. These hubs are at Dallas/Fort Worth and Chicago.

**American Airlines**

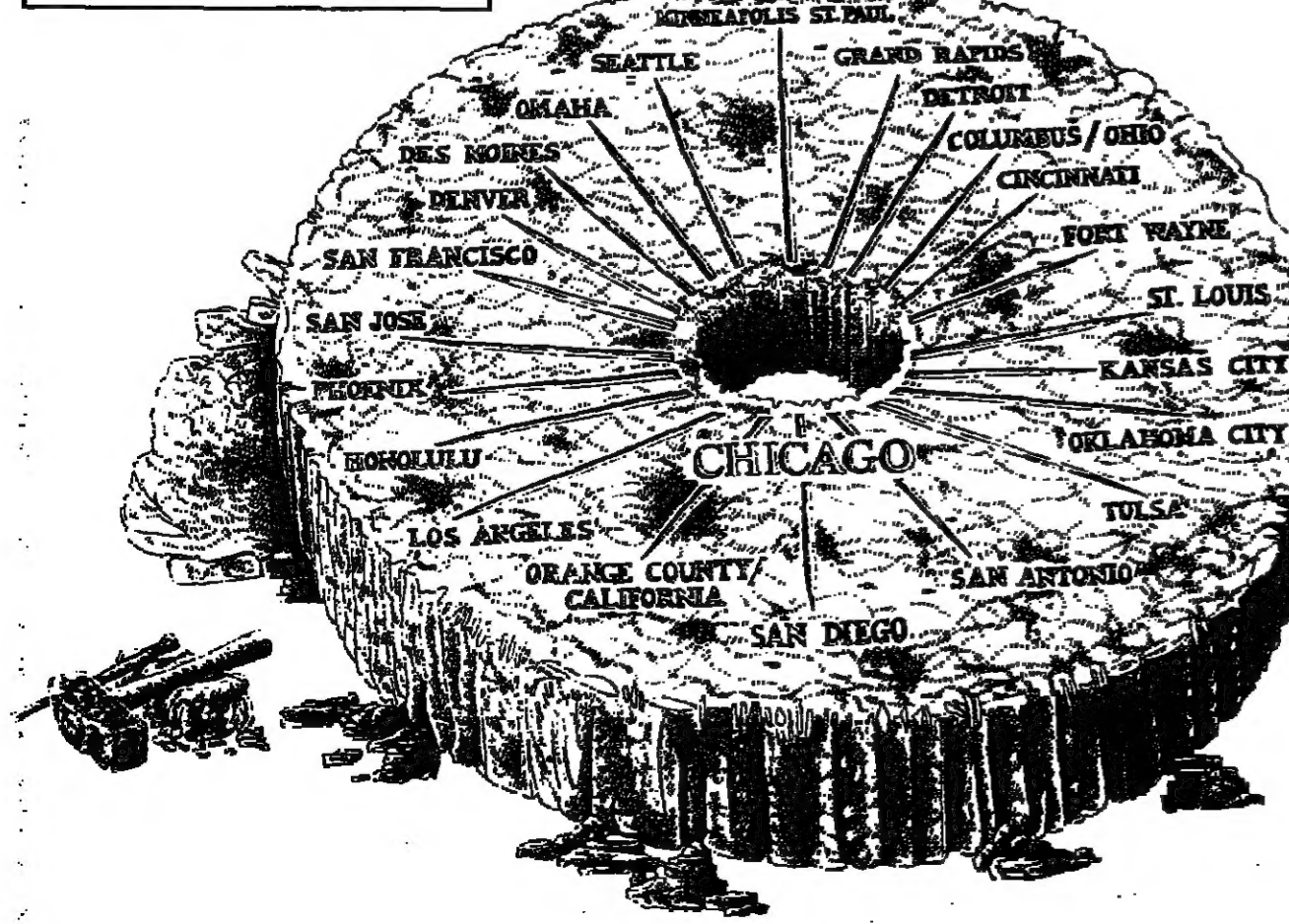
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SOMETHING SPECIAL IN THE AIR.





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Charged  
Honduras  
Crisis

Our Staff From Depu-  
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(LAT. NYT. Reuters)

## Bulgarian Bid To Assimilate Turks Said to Cause Deaths

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON—A Bulgarian government program aimed at obliterating the special identity of the Turkish minority has led to reports of numerous deaths among the population, State Department officials say. Bulgarian security agents are also reported to have been killed.

The assistant secretary of state for human rights, Elliott Abrams, on Monday called it a "gumdrop program." The public statement was the first by the U.S. government, although the United States has brought up the matter privately with Bulgarian officials. Bulgaria has denied the allegations.

Mr. Abrams' statement came as the Turkish prime minister, Turgut Ozal, arrived here Monday on an official visit.

Reports of the Bulgarian campaign have prompted large street demonstrations among Turks in Istanbul and have brought at least two official protests to Bulgaria from the Turkish government.

"We have reason to believe that several hundred members of the Turkish minority have been killed and more wounded," a State Department official said. "We also have reports that some security personnel have been killed and wounded, but we don't have specific numbers."

The official said the campaign began last year and reached a peak early this year.

Mr. Abrams said in his statement, "The government of Bulgaria appears determined to denationalize ethnic and cultural distinctions of its one million ethnic Turks."

He said that Bulgarian police and military have sought to coerce members of the Turkish minority to give up their Turkish identity and to adopt Slavic names.

"In some cases, troops supported by tanks have surrounded entire villages, transporting the inhabitants to central administrative centers for re-naming. There are also reliable reports that some resistors have been summarily shot," Mr. Abrams said.

He also said that all Bulgarian-supported Turkish-language radio broadcasts have ceased and that Turkish-language newspapers are no longer published.

The Bulgarian Embassy, in written comments, rejected reports of forced changes of names by "so-called Bulgarian Turks," calling the accounts "fabricated and ungrounded."

A statement issued in Sofia said that every citizen has the right to choose or change a name under Bulgarian law and that a "voluntary change of names" does not jeopardize a person's rights.

A Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman, Yalim Erlep, said last week that Bulgaria had rejected both of Turkey's diplomatic notes about the treatment of Bulgarian Turks.

Mr. Erlep said his government's protest had been motivated by humanitarian concerns and had "nothing to do with intervening in another country's internal affairs."

He added: "These people, while they are Bulgarians, have the same blood as Turks. They are our kinsmen."

Some reports circulating in Moscow, which could not be confirmed, indicated that at least 40 Bulgarian soldiers had been killed in recent clashes with members of the Turkish minority. According to one report, two Bulgarian Politburo members had been called to Moscow to discuss suppression of the Turks.

State Department officials said the United States had raised the fate of the Turkish minority with Bulgaria several times, without satisfaction.

"The government of Bulgaria considers this denationalization campaign to be strictly an internal matter," Mr. Abrams said. "We cannot agree. Bulgaria's actions constitute a violation of the basic human rights of the Turkish minority."

Mr. Abrams said the administration would continue to discuss the matter with Bulgaria, and would seek to focus international attention on it.



Fernando Morin

## Spain's EC Pact: Erasing a Historic Barrier

By Stanley Meisler

RONCESVALLES, Spain — Here in a famous pass through the Pyrenees, it is easy to understand why Spaniards are treating their impending entry into the European Community as a momentous step in their history.

A kind of euphoria has raced through the political life of Spain since the end of last week, when the agreement on the entry of Spain and Portugal was announced.

In Madrid, King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia honored Foreign Minister Fernando Morin and his negotiating team with a reception at their palace. Juan Carlos spoke movingly of "the emotion I feel both as a Spaniard and as a king."

Mr. Morin, a professor who likes to sit in the corner of an old Madrid café and read his newspapers, has often been the butt of political jokes in Spain. But this week, Cambio 16, Spain's leading newspaper, celebrated him. While the cover drawing depicted him as a Don Quixote, the headline proclaimed, "The conquistador of Europe: Morin won them."

ABC, an influential newspaper with rightist leanings, headlined its main editorial "A historic day." El

Pais, an influential newspaper on the left, headlined its main editorial "Hallelujah for Europe."

ABC said the entry ranked with such events in 20th century Spanish history as the Civil War and the restoration of democracy. El Pais

long last, Spaniards can feel themselves part of Europe.

Here in Roncevalles, the reality of the Pyrenees erases the separation between Spain and the rest of Europe. An old European joke has it that "Europe ends at the Pyrenees," but this was hardly a joke in the early years of the Middle Ages.

Spain was ruled by Arab Moslems in those days. The pass at Roncevalles was used by Arabs trying to extend their power to the north and by European Christians trying to drive them back. In the 8th century, the Arabs, waging a jihad, crossed into southern France and captured Bordeaux. They stopped only after they were defeated in Poitiers in 732.

Later in the 8th century, Charlemagne crossed the Pyrenees in a crusade to drive the Moslems out of Spain. The crusade failed, and Charlemagne's lieutenant, Roland, and his troops were annihilated as

they tried to retreat through the pass at Roncevalles.

Ironically, these retreating troops were not killed by the Arabs but by Basques, who rolled rocks down on the French soldiers. The battle was glorified in the epic poem "Chanson de Roland," or Song of Roland.

For Europeans, the pass at Roncevalles, with its breathtaking, jagged beauty, was for centuries a forbidding means of entry into Spain.

Even the millions of Christian pilgrims who crossed through Roncevalles in the Middle Ages on their pilgrimage to the holy Spanish city of Santiago de Compostela knew that danger and deprivation awaited them. A restored shrine and crypt, where dead pilgrims were buried centuries ago, still stands in the pass.

The history of separation was reinforced in the 20th century by 40 years of dictatorship under Franco. As the only Fascist dictator to survive World War II, Franco was the pariah of Europe, and Spain became more isolated than ever.

Many Spaniards feel that full entry into the EC, a first concrete step into Europe, will consecrate the democratic system that has taken hold in Spain in the nine years since Franco's death.

In Roncevalles, the Pyrenees form the boundary. The joke 'Europe ends at the Pyrenees,' was not a joke in the Middle Ages.

## Soviet Space Defense Plan Described

(Continued from Page 1)

system around Moscow code-named Galosh, is being rebuilt with advanced radars and faster missiles. It provides training for specialists who could staff an expanded Soviet network.

A new Soviet interceptor missile, the SAM-X-12, is being flight-tested. This mobile missile is designed to intercept U.S. intercontinental missiles and the medium-range Pershing-2 missiles being deployed in West Germany.

The first Soviet laser weapons, to intercept incoming missiles, could go into service by the late 1980s, quickly followed by more powerful lasers to destroy U.S. satellites.

Laser weapons exist in prototype in Soviet military bases, including Sary Shagan in Soviet Central Asia, which already is capable of attacking low-orbiting U.S. satellites in good weather. Other directed-energy arms are being developed for deployment in space.

A fundamental difference between the two superpowers' approach to defenses is that the Soviet Union seems to be inching ahead, steadily improving its existing network of air-defense bases, many of which are being upgraded to cope with missiles.

It relies essentially on nuclear-tipped anti-missiles to protect its command posts and the silos of its intercontinental ballistic missiles.

The U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative is exploring nonnuclear systems. Scientists hope computers can provide accurate tracking and targeting, enabling them to destroy agile or fast-moving targets without a nuclear explosion.

The United States is hoping its surge can overtake what the Soviet Union has accomplished over two decades, U.S. officials say.

"The Soviets never abandoned their substantial research into strategic defenses, as the United States did 10 years ago," the project chief, Lieutenant General James A. Abrahamson, says and "in some areas, they may be ahead of us."

Military researchers have adopted some Soviet technology in the U.S. program, particularly particle-beam generators. This technological pilfering, however, has become more difficult since Soviet scientists have stopped publishing research in this field.

A pivotal point in this emerging system is the controversial new Siberian radar. At the Krasnoyarsk site, the U.S. report says: "The Soviet Union is violating the ABM Treaty through the siting, orientation, and capability of the large phased-array, early warning and ballistic missile target-tracking radar."

The Krasnoyarsk radar, U.S. officials say, violates the treaty because it is located in central Siberia, deep in the Soviet Union. The ABM treaty allowed outward-looking early-warning radars on each country's borders, but banned heartland radars capable of managing a missile duel close to potential targets.

Soviet diplomats say that the Krasnoyarsk radar does not violate the treaty, that it is intended to track spacecraft. But the radar's location and angle of coverage is wrong for most Soviet satellites' orbits, and right for picking up U.S. missiles that would be launched in wartime from submarines in the Pacific.

WHAT WOULD LIFE BE LIKE WITHOUT IT? WEEKEND EACH FRIDAY IN THE IHT

Approximately 24,000 Soviet military advisers — four times as many as in 1965 — are based in 30 countries, the Pentagon reported. In addition, it said, "the Soviets are striving to develop and sustain an interlocking and pervasive infrastructure of influence through treaties of friendship, active and informal alliances, penetration and training of Third World military cadres, the acquisition of overflight rights and a worldwide base support system for the Soviet forces."

U.S. Reports Cam Ranh Bay Now Major Soviet Naval Base

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union has transformed Cam Ranh Bay, the former U.S. Navy stronghold in Vietnam, into its "largest forward deployment naval base in the world," the Defense Department said Tuesday.

Warships of the Soviet Union can thus routinely patrol the South China Sea, and Soviet bombers can range throughout Southeast Asia and eastward to the U.S. Island of Guam and parts of Micronesia, the department said.

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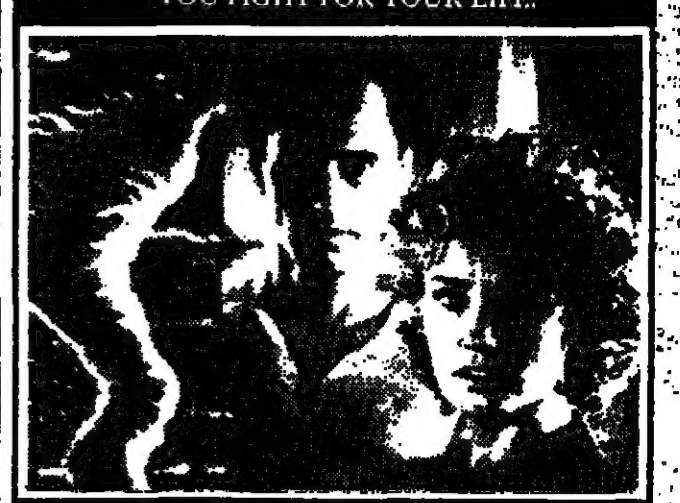
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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## An Excuse Not to Help

More trouble is brewing for international population programs in the U.S. Congress. This time it is sparked by concern about coercive practices reportedly used in China to promote one-child families. That is a serious concern, and one which we share, but it should not be a pretext to deny wanted family planning help to millions of people in developing countries where coercion is not an issue at all.

The Reagan administration has already severely disrupted many family planning programs by refusing to award the \$17 million earmarked in this year's budget for the International Planned Parenthood Federation. The federation would not agree to stop performing abortion-related services requested by other countries. The funds were cut off despite the expressed disapproval of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, despite the fact that the IPPF, like all other U.S. grantees, is careful not to use U.S. money for any abortion-related activities, and despite the fact that the activities that the administration is punishing are perfectly legal under American law and the law of the foreign countries involved.

Citing accounts that the Chinese government is tolerating if not promoting infanticide and coerced abortions, the Reagan administration has also held up funds for UN population programs, part of which support certain programs — but not abortion — in China. Because the United States is a major contributor to the UN programs, dozens of poor countries face a disastrous loss of family planning assistance unless the funds are released promptly.

Efforts to restore funding to the IPPF and other affected groups are under way in Congress, where committees are marking up this year's foreign aid authorization. However, some members and outside groups are fighting my effort to limit the administration's discretion to withhold funding. Some of these groups object to funding for any type of contraception except so-called "natural" methods. But a potentially broader source of opposition comes from members who worry that a vote for continuing U.S. population aid might somehow be taken as condoning such practices as infanticide and forced abortions.

Feelings about abortion — and especially about involuntary abortion or infanticide — understandably run high. But no one is talking about condoning, least of all sponsoring, coercive programs in China or anywhere else. What is being proposed is to continue, and preferably to expand, humane efforts to allow some of the poorest people in the world to make the identical family planning choice that almost every family in the United States takes for granted: to have the number of children it feels it can best care for.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Plus Spain and Portugal

Forget about olives, wine, fruit and fish, those perennial staples of Europe's family quarrels. It will be a bigger, freer family next year when Spain and Portugal become the 11th and 12th members of the European Community. The good news is that more of Western Europe will be freely welded to common political values than at any time since Charlemagne. Assuming that the 12 national parliaments assent, the Community's territory will grow by a third and its population will jump from 280 million to 325 million. On paper that will make it the West's largest market.

But mainly on paper. The Common Market was founded in 1957 in the fervent hope that it would free Europe's brains and capital from the old inhibiting frontiers, but that has not happened. Tariffs have been cut but free trade is energetically thwarted by farm subsidies, state-promoted cartels and protectionist red tape. Transit delays alone, at the borders that were to have disappeared, squander billions every year. Innovation is stifled by every national's "preferential" procurement policy.

The dream of genuine integration died long ago. At France's insistence in 1965, unanimity was required on issues of "vital interest" to any

member. When the founding six became ten by the end of the 1970s, the scramble for national advantage only became more intense. Along the way, the powers of the European Parliament were fiddled. Every year seems to bring new external barriers to Japanese cars or Brazilian coffee. In ever larger amounts, the EC countries dump surplus foods and undermine poorer competitors in Asia and the Americas.

With the admission of Greece in 1979 the French-led farm bloc grew in size and influence. That is why negotiating the entry of Spain and Portugal took six years, held up by a multitude of things by Greece's demand for a multibillion-dollar "Mediterranean package" in compensatory aid. The final agreement provides \$4.4 billion for Greece, France and Italy.

Still, the betrayal of the Common Market dream and the sordid haggling do not diminish the political significance of Spain and Portugal becoming full members of Western Europe. Neither was eligible until it completed its democratic revolution, a process that was begun by right-of-center regimes and completed by Socialists. They are joining a flawed association, but their entry ratifies a historic passage.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## A New Hand for Duarte

The altogether admirable effect of Sunday's legislative and municipal elections in El Salvador was to put into place, in a country wracked by war and economic ruin, the full forms of democracy. From these elections two developments were worth hoping for. One was the strengthening of President José Napoleón Duarte's Christian Democrats. This happened. The party now clearly has its first legislative majority. The coalition led by Roberto d'Aubuisson, a man linked to unspeakable political atrocities, lost its former edge.

The second development worth hoping for was a result that gave the Salvadoran right enough reason to stay engaged in the political process but not so much as to let it keep frustrating President Duarte's major initiatives. Something like this may have happened. How Mr. Duarte plays his new hand will tell.

In El Salvador the way is never clear, but certainly Mr. Duarte has a fresh opportunity to press the dialogue with the left that has been frozen since December. The recent success of daylong national truces called for child immu-

nization campaigns of the Pan American Health Organization and UNICEF indicates the hunger for peace that is there.

Mr. Duarte is in a position to assert more authority over the armed forces in order to further diminish the activity of the death squads and give himself more political latitude all around. He is a familiar — some would say a worn — figure. No one expects miracles from him, but he is a man of proven decency and courage. His frustrations in, for instance, redressing human rights violations and making reforms do not come from want of trying.

His party apparently got none of the U.S. help in the elections this year that was bestowed in the presidential election last year. This has produced suggestions in some quarters that the United States is cooling to him. It does not look that way to us. The help his party received last time tarnished him. He is much the stronger for winning on his own. Before, he was a good bet for the United States, and now he is a better bet.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### An Alternative to Nimeiri?

For years now Sudan has been sinking into chaos. The hopeful plateau of the mid-1970s has been left far behind. President Nimeiri, who came to power by a military coup in 1969, has never brought himself to establish anything like a genuine democracy or to share power with any other political leader enjoying genuine mass support. He has presided over an increasingly corrupt and inefficient administration, and his economic policies — often ill-conceived and invariably ill-executed — have combined with climatic disasters to produce

widespread famine and, in many parts of the country, a breakdown of law and order.

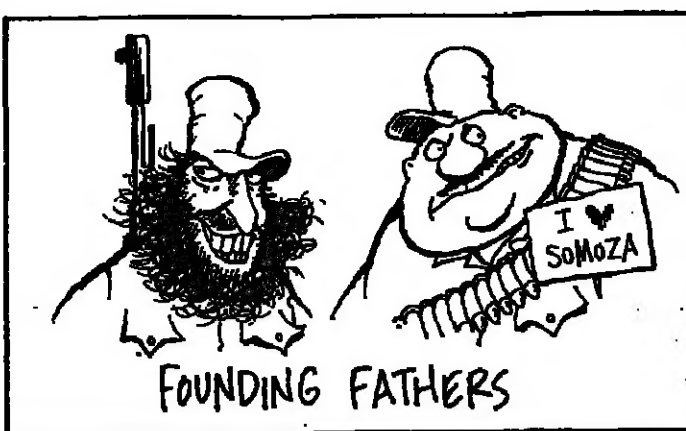
Mr. Nimeiri has for long been an embarrassing yet seemingly indispensable ally of the West faced with Colonel Qadhafi and the Soviet influence in Ethiopia. If the coalition of "anti" that Mr. Nimeiri has succeeded in creating could prove ready to become a coalition of positive support for a program of desperately needed reforms, that would be no less in the interest of the West than of the suffering Sudanese people themselves. Opportunity is there, but not yet the proof.

—THE TIMES (London).

## FROM OUR APRIL 3 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1910: Senators Warm to Bath Debate**  
WASHINGTON — Senators using the new marble baths, Turkish, Russian or otherwise, must now be content with the attendance of a citizen of the United States unskilled in the art of removing ashes or wrinkles. There are still two of this class of employees provided for at \$720 a year. The Senate has refused to pass an appropriation for a professional masseur. Senator Bristow moved to strike out the appropriation of bathroom attendants. "Why have a masseur? Why not have a valet to look after our clothes and a manicurist? Why not make the appointments complete?" asked Senator Scott in fine sarcasm. "This seems to be a man to take care of the bathers, not the room," put in Senator Sutherland. "I have never tried them. What little bathing I do I do at home."

**1935: France Returning to Alliances**  
PARIS — Faced with Germany's intensive rearmament, France will rely for her security on her own military measures and on "military accords" with other nations equally interested in the preservation of peace, Premier Pierre-Étienne Flandin declared in a speech in the Chamber of Deputies [on April 2]. This declaration, which defines France's policy in the present international crisis as a return to the pre-war system of military alliances, was made in the course of a review of the measures being taken to ensure the security of the country in any emergency. As a means of defending the currency, M. Flandin announced that the minting of gold coins would be resumed intensively, in order that gold may be again put in circulation with the least possible delay.



## Misused Words, Muddled Minds and Flawed Policy

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Now that the Reagan administration has embarked on a global war against "terrorism," it becomes increasingly important to know what the war is against.

But instead of getting more precise, definitions are getting sloppier. My own impression was brought forcefully to my attention by readers of a recent issue in this space (March 20) in which I said that Shiite "terrorists" were killing Israeli occupiers of southern Lebanon. By phone and by mail I was reminded that, unlike past PLO shelling of Israeli villages in Galilee, the Shiites are attacking the soldiers of an illegal occupying force.

The Israelis, one day after letting it be known that they were speeding up their withdrawal, embarked on raids on four villages north of the occupation line, killing 23 people, two of them CBS newsmen, and at least some of them civilians. So it went. The fact that the Shiites are not in uniform, I was told, does not make them different from the French resistance *maquis* in World War II or the early militia of America's own revolution.

"The military activities among residents of south Lebanon against Israeli military forces correspond to classic tactics of guerrilla warfare against an occupation force in one's own country," said one reader, who went on: "Guerrilla tactics dictate that because of the superior firepower and numerical advantages held by the occupying army, military resistance must not take the form of a head-on confrontation." Another asked: "If the Shiites were killing Soviets in Afghanistan, would you call them 'freedom fighters' — so why the

double standard where Israelis are involved?" This was quite enough to encourage a search of definitions and case histories. Webster's starts out making it simple: "Terrorizing" means "to terrify." A speeding truck driver meets that test. Webster went further: The "act of terrorizing" means "use of force or threats to demoralize, intimidate and subjugate [and especially] such use as a political weapon or policy." The battleship New Jersey standing off the Lebanese coast, even before it began shelling the Chuf mountains, meets that test. So does the CIA's mining of Nicaraguan ports or its blowing up of Nicaraguan refineries.

How about support of counter-revolutionary forces engaged, according to a flood of reliable reports, in atrocities of one sort or another involving civilians in the Nicaraguan countryside? Washington says the rebels are doing the same sort of things in El Salvador. It calls it "terrorism" in El Salvador, while the Nicaraguan "contras" are called "freedom fighters." And the reader is right, up to a point, in his Lebanon-Afghanistan analogy. The techniques of resistance are the same: If "terrorism" fits one, it fits the other.

I am perfectly aware of the distinction between techniques and purposes, and of differences in political objectives and/or ideological causes. From the standpoint of U.S. interests and policy, there are good guys and bad guys, Communists and anti-Communists, noble and ignoble aims.

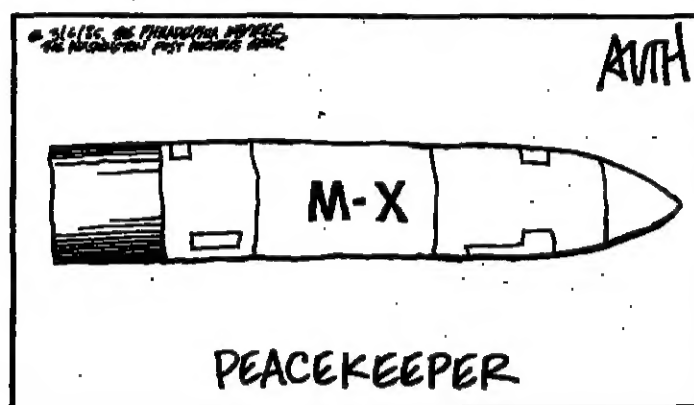
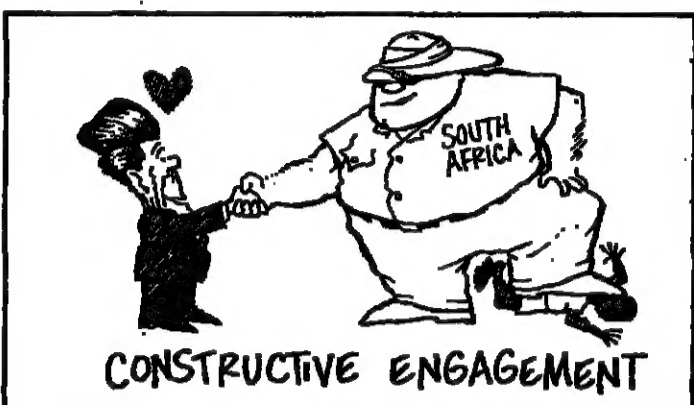
Realpolitik, by these tests, requires a certain moral myopia. But when a responsible Israeli official in Washington lumps PLO attacks aimed exclusively at innocents with the Arab oil embargo as "terrorism," and when Israeli authorities talk about reprisal raids against suspected Shiite hideouts in Lebanese villages as an "offensive defense" military operation, words begin to lose all meaning and myopia begins to get in the way of Realpolitik.

Robert Kupperman, a Georgetown University authority on terrorism, concedes that there is no all-purpose definition beyond "the use or threatened use of violence in the name of a political or ideological cause." So terrorism can be an extreme and repugnant expression of a legitimate grievance (the demands of stateless Palestinians being the most pressing case) for which the aggrieved, rightly or wrongly, see no alternative recourse.

That is not an argument for respecting the PLO as a responsible negotiating partner. It is weak, scattered, incapable of making reliable decisions and composed of elements that are irretrievably violence-prone. Not wishing to confront the underlying Palestinian grievance, the Israelis conveniently label the PLO a "terrorist organization."

Thus does this trigger word "terrorist" muddle clearheaded acceptance of the PLO as something to reckon with — "an important actor with a degree of political reality," in Mr. Kupperman's words. Thus, as well, do imprecision and double standards confound diplomacy as the safe way out of the Arab-Israeli impasse.

Washington Post Writers Group.



## Misleading Graphics Don't Serve a Fateful Debate

By Flora Lewis

LONDON — Now that "star wars" and Strategic Defense Initiative are household words, television has had to come to grips with the project. Naturally it set out to do what it does best: tell the story in pictures.

But there are no pictures of devices that do not exist, that are only a gleam in a scientist's eye. So, to make an extraordinarily abstract subject easy enough to grasp, well-bricé artists were summoned to produce animated graphics. There lies the rub. These graphics are really cartoons.

If the designs included a sassy duck and an ebullient mouse named Mickey, everybody would understand that they were fantasies. It is that understanding conveyed in blips and squirts of light packaged with pic-

tures of real people talking earnestly and real missiles being fired? There is a danger that the difficult issues and uncertainties involved in a terribly serious debate are being brushed aside, not due to bad intentions but due to good television technique.

The technique is already familiar in other contexts. It did show how spaceships orbit and approach other planets, something that was actually happening but could not be caught panoramically on film.

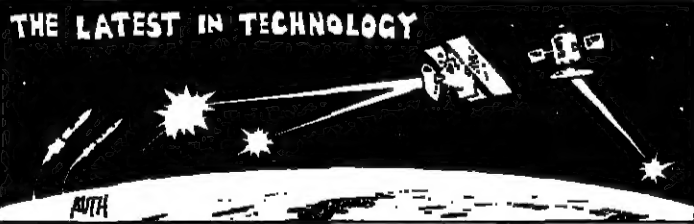
People are accustomed to video games, where the pull of a lever or the push of a button produces the intended effect. They are used to diagrams that really represent how a

computer or a washing machine will work. "Star wars" graphics send a "subliminal message" that this system, too, is sure to work; that since people can make the designs, then they can build the things. It appears to be only a matter of time and money.

The assumption is encouraged by President Reagan, who has made anti-missile defense efforts a top priority of his second term. A vast scientific and strategic question mark is being turned into a political litmus test: Are you a Reaganist or not?

But television's job is not to promote an administration's scheme. Its job is to explain it. In their zeal to provide simple and accessible information, the networks risk misleading the public and grossly distorting the controversy. It is a dilemma. They have to have some illustration because that is their business, but by putting elaborate notions into clear drawings they imply that the fantasy is virtual fact. An important matter of responsibility is involved here.

It is hard to fathom why Mr. Reagan is fired with such driving enthusi-



## Helping American Industry Compete

By John A. Young

PALO ALTO, California — Last year the United States had a trade deficit in electronics. In fact, its deficit with Japan in electronics was larger than for cars. Since 1965 America has lost world market share in seven out of 10 technology-intensive industries. U.S. leadership in technology and the standard of living it has made possible face relentless pressures from abroad.

Thus there is compelling evidence that America's ability to compete in the world marketplace is eroding. The erosion of the lead in technology markets is the latest manifestation of a common challenge faced by industries throughout the United States. Americans are faced with the increasing interdependence of the world economy, the easy flow of technology across national borders and the rise of strong new competitors such as Japan and the newly industrializing nations of the Pacific rim.

The United States now does more trade in that arena than with all of Europe. These new competitors are aggressively mobilizing technology, capital and human resources. The result has been products that are often more attractive, in cost and quality, than America's.

There is no single action, no simple solution that can reverse the decline in competitiveness. That is the conclusion of the President's Commission on Industrial Competitiveness, 30 leaders from industry, labor, government and academia with whom I served as chairman.

Our study convinced us that America's ability to compete is affected by many factors — technology, capital, human resources and the rules of international trade.

Decision makers in both government and business should take responsibility in strengthening the national ability to compete. As Americans look for answers, however, they must recognize that government cannot legislate success.

European initiatives have shown that direct government intervention and support cannot make a product commercially successful.

Legislators and bureaucrats cannot predict what technologies show promise or what products consumers are likely to prefer. But government does play an important role in creating an environment that fosters technological innovation and its successful commercialization.

To improve industry's ability to compete, public policy should:

- Encourage private-sector research and development through tax incentives, which are preferable to direct government funding because they allow the market to determine where funds are spent.
- Better manage federally funded, non-military research and development, which is an \$18-billion annual federal investment from which America reaps insufficient commercial advantage.
- Protect the results of innovation from counterfeiting and other forms of misappropriation.
- Reduce the federal budget deficit and thus lower the cost of capital to U.S. firms, which experience costs at least twice as high as those of their Japanese competitors.
- Pursue stable monetary policy that reduces the cost of capital and encourages American managers to take on long-term investments.
- Restructure the tax code to stimulate productive investments and reduce the wide differences in effective tax rates from industry to industry, a variation that works against U.S. manufacturing and technology-intensive industries.
- Improve the ability of schools and universities to provide graduates in the needed numbers and skills and to prepare the work force to respond to change.
- Change laws that hinder the

ability to compete in world markets, including antitrust measures, export controls and a fragmented trade policymaking apparatus.

- Include trade in investments and services under GATT, and broaden GATT's provisions on agriculture and state-owned industries. Find ways to respond when countries distort world markets by targeting an industry for development and export promotion.

But it is important to remember that the final responsibility for being competitive rests with the private sector. Among the steps American industry must take to improve its competitive performance are to:

- Recognize that lower costs and/or better quality are the fundamentals that will determine success in world markets, and that the best way to reduce costs is to focus on improving quality.
- More aggressively pursue information on international markets, competitors and opportunities for selling abroad.
- Focus more on manufacturing technology and management.
- Collaborate with other companies and with universities in research and development efforts.
- Create a sense of shared purpose among all members of a firm by increased use of employee incentives such as stock-purchase plans and profit sharing.

The standard of living that Americans enjoy has to be earned; the world market does not bestow it as a right. The United States must improve its ability to compete in world markets. The new reality of global competition requires a new vision and a new resolve.

The writer, president and chief executive of Hewlett-Packard Company, was chairman of the President's Commission on Industrial Competitiveness, which submitted its final report in January. He contributed this column to the Los Angeles Times.

## Should They Keep Bad Company?

By William Safire

SAN DIEGO — Ever since Governor Thomas Dewey made a deal with the jailed Mafia boss Lucky Luciano to protect the port of New York from sabotage in World War II, a question has haunted lawmakers: When does national security take precedence over law enforcement?

Take the case of Miguel Nasser Haro, former chief of the Directorate of Federal Security, Mexico's corrupt national police. Three years ago a grand jury in San Diego wanted to indict him for masterminding a vast car-theft ring in California.

When Jon Sanderfer, a reporter for the San Diego Union, found out that the indictment was being blocked by the Justice Department in Washington, the U.S. attorney, William Kennedy, confirmed that the CIA had described Mr. Nasser Haro as "its most important source in Mexico and Central America." It was reported that the Mexican had arrested and returned a Soviet spy and had wiretapped the El Salvador guerrilla headquarters in Mexico City.

In Washington, the Justice Department went through the roof, firing Mr. Kennedy for confirming the story. Feeling secure in his Justice-CIA protection, the macho police chief came to California to file a libel suit and hold a news conference; that was just a bit thick, and the criminal division in Washington sent word to permit the indictment, since the intelligence source was blown anyhow.

Mr. Nasser Haro was arraigned and bail was set at \$250,000. A messenger soon arrived with the cash in a suitcase. The Mexican skipped bail and is a fugitive, with Mexico not about to aid in his capture.

It turns out, however, that Mr. Nasser Haro's police force was also deeply involved in the narcotics trade. When the Mexican army raided a huge drug warehouse in Chihuahua, the guards arrested were from the Directorate of Federal Security.

The anger of drug bosses at this and other intrusions into their business probably led to the recent murder of an investigator for the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration.

Now that Washington is pressuring Mexico to clean up its law enforcement, the questions arise: Was the U.S. government wise to block the indictment of a suspected high-level crook in the first place? Since he was likely to flee after he was finally indicted, why was no major effort made to deny bail? Why was the Justice Department's main concern the truthful U.S. prosecutor rather than the suspected underworld?

The CIA tells me the story has been misreported. It says it exerted absolutely no pressure on the Justice Department to protect Mr. Nasser Haro and merely responded properly to a legitimate query from the criminal division. Mark Richard, an old pro at the division, confirms the CIA account and explains that the indictment was originally blocked because the department wanted to be sure that no "graymail" — threats to expose national secrets — would be used in the defense. To make that determination, delays were required.

That is possible; others say that visits by Ernest Mayersfeld, then deputy general counsel of the CIA, to Rodolfo Guzmán, then associate attorney general, took the heat off the valuable suspect and later, as part of the no-leaks hysteria, turned it on the prosecutor. I do not know enough to judge where the truth lies.

I do know that if you lie down with dogs, you get up with fleas. No realist can deny that sometimes it may be necessary, in the national interest, to do intelligence business with thieves and thugs, but more often than not such "equities" (formerly "assets") turn out to be liabilities.

In light of the increased drug traffic across the Rio Grande, and with U.S. enforcement officials incensed at the lax investigation by Mexican police of the murder of a U.S. agent, both U.S. lawmen and their spooks surely wish they had decided to press for the indictment of the corrupt cop, even if his capture was unlikely. The principle of the thing was important.

A ray of light: Under pressure from Washington, the government of Taiwan indicted one of its top intelligence officials for the murder in America of the writer Henry Lin.

Taiwanese intelligence is more valuable than ever to the United States, now that Moscow has begun to court Beijing. The U.S. demand that the criminal be brought to justice, no matter how helpful he may have been, shows a good regard for putting first things first. For that, perhaps we can thank the springing of Miguel Nasser Haro.

The New York Times.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Terror in Lebanon

Regarding "Israel in Lebanon: America's Interests Were Beside the Point" (March 20) by Philip Geyelin:

What would Mr. Geyelin do if foreign soldiers blew up his home, carried off his sons and shot at his wife and children? Would he stand by and watch Israeli terrorism against Moslem civilians in Lebanon?

ABDULLAH ABU MUHAMMAD, Jeddah.

### Double-Talk in Greece?

Regarding "Greece First? Papandreu Provokes a Showdown" (March 26) by L.S. Stavrianos:

This commentary begs a question. Does being an ally of America mean being a pawn? The writer cites Greek history as justifying Prime Minister Papandreu's policies. But other U.S. allies have national interests that they protect through alliance. Why is Greece the exception?

N. CUTIS, Athens.

### Some Live to Remember

Columnist Tom Wicker (March 27) quotes President Reagan as saying: "The German people have very few alive that remember even the war, and certainly none of them who were adults and participating. . . ." There are plenty of Americans, Britons, Canadians and French who were about 20 years old in 1944 and are now in their early sixties. I can remember coming up through the Hürtgenwald, some of whom were only 15. What did Mr. Reagan do in the war?

N.A. HAYMAN, Paris.

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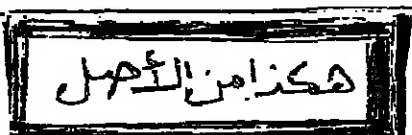
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William Safire

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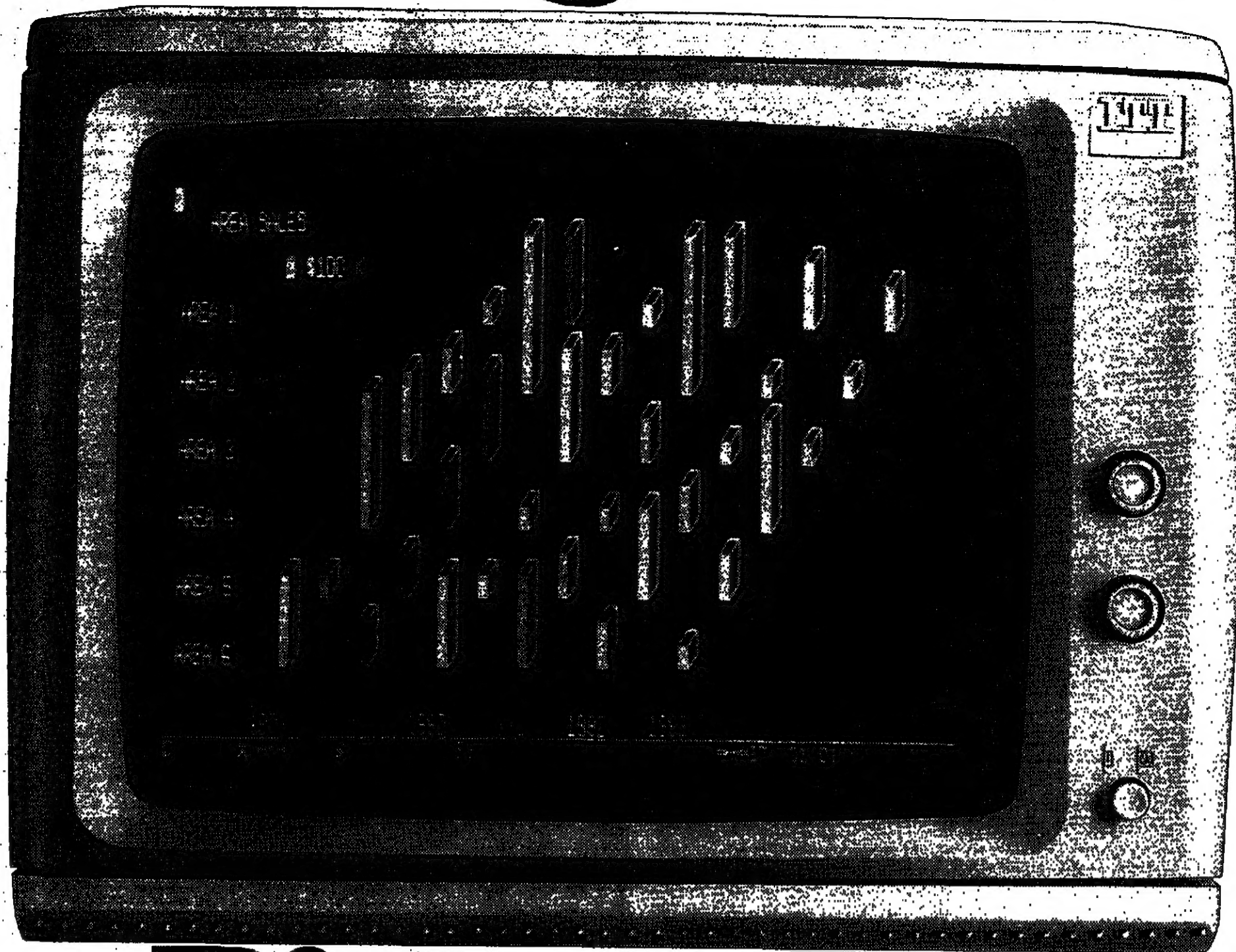
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## INSIGHTS

## Don Regan: A Loner Who Elicits Fear and Respect in Washington

By Myra MacPherson  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — It is a long way from the Cambridge of Don Regan's childhood to the Oval Office, where the new White House chief of staff sees the president of the United States daily. A long way from the apartment where Mr. Regan lived with his family to his spacious home overlooking the Potomac River in Mount Vernon. A long way from working his way through Harvard — as a "day hop" who lived at home — to the multimillionaire he became before leaving Merrill Lynch to become secretary of the Treasury in 1981. A long way from his Democratic roots to becoming the consummate cheerleader of all things Reagan.

Who Donald Thomas Regan is — and how and why he made those leaps — is not easy to learn, particularly from Mr. Regan himself. Sitting in a sunlit room, looking past the winter-covered swimming pool to the river, Mr. Regan, the son of a railroad security guard, shunted aside questions about his past, saying half-jokingly, half-terribly, "What are you? An amateur psychiatrist?"

Men who worked with him for years on Wall Street and those who have known him since 1981 as secretary of the Treasury say such things as "No one really knows Don." "Not the kind of guy who ever had drinks with the guys after work." "A loner." "He doesn't have close friends."

Tall and with a full head of slicked-back silver hair, Mr. Regan, at 66, looks as if Hollywood cast him for the corporate board room. His brown eyes are his most arresting feature. They can twinkle when he thinks he is besting someone in verbal sparring, but most often they are wary, guarded, appraising, as he listens.

When Mr. Regan is asked what has driven him to the top, to become the powerful No. 2 man in the White House, he said flatly, "I am not introspective." His explanation is that, "I was always very competitive. I don't know why. It was built into me." Even in something as frivolous as charades, he has been known to get furious at team players who don't go for the win. Was this competitiveness something his mother, or father instilled? He looks puzzled. "No, I've just been competitive from the time I was 3 or 4 years old."

Ann Buchanan Regan, his wife of 43 years, was sitting across the coffee table. She now enters the conversation. "He was always an egotist. That's why."

Her husband nodded. "True. Tell me who in Washington isn't — including the press corps."

His wife continued, "To get to the top he had to believe in himself."

He chimed in, "That's true. I have believed in myself."

A refreshingly candid woman, Ann Regan sees part of her role in a world of fawning subordinates as "always knocking Don down a peg." Now she said with a half-jab, "He always knows more than the fella around him. Right?" Don Regan: "Well, you're saying it, not I."

LATER in the afternoon, Ann Regan added, "I'm not the least bit competitive. Neither are our children. But Don is just one of those guys who just has to be better than everybody else."

Mr. Regan's rise from post-World War II trainee to head of Merrill Lynch & Co., Wall Street's largest brokerage firm, was not without controversy. He enjoys the money he made; estimates range from \$30 to \$40 million. Mr. Regan's standard answer is that he does not know how much, since it is a blind trust. But he also savors his reputation as a maverick who championed changes that revolutionized the brokerage industry.

Sitting in his White House office with the fireplace crackling, Mr. Regan smiled, recalling those days. "Do you know why I'm hated?" he asked with relish. "I broke up their cozy little club. Wall Street was a cartel. They proclaimed capitalism but practiced car-telism. We shouldn't be closet capitalists if we're capitalists."

Mr. Regan began his business career with Merrill Lynch in 1946 after he left the Marines. He settled in for 34 years, eventually becoming chairman of the board. When Mr. Regan took



Donald T. Regan

control of Merrill in the late 1960s, investment banking was dominated by an old-boy network in entrenched old-line houses, in many ways the world found in John P. Marquand novels. Then, Chris Welles wrote in Institutional Investor in 1981, "in a display of financial muscle perhaps not seen on lower Manhattan since the 1920s, Mr. Regan eclipsed most of his competitors."

In the 1970s he pushed hard to, in effect, deregulate the stock market industry. A competitor recalled, "Before, if you were interested, say, in buying 100 shares of General Motors on the New York Stock Exchange, there was a fixed fee. Then it all changed, you could charge anything you wanted. It brought about discount brokers, bare-bones terms, no research, advice, nothing. And a lot of small firms went under."

Another competitor, Walter Wriston, former chairman of Citicorp, said, "I have nothing but admiration for Don. Innovators have enemies who are interested in the status quo. Did a lot of firms go under [when fixed fees ended]? Yes. Was somebody hurt? Sure. When you move from regulated to unregulated you have to get out and scratch."

Mr. Regan can synthesize other people's ideas and shape them into his own, unfettered by ideology or strong passions, except for what succeeds. No supply-sider in 1981 when he became secretary of the Treasury, for example, he embraced much of the doctrine, which holds that by reducing taxes, corporate productivity and profits can be increased, as well as tax revenues. Four years later he stunned diehard supply-siders by proposing a tax-reform plan that cuts loopholes, which have enabled many corporations to pay no taxes at all.

But it is the Regan style rather than his views, or lack of them, that creates the controversy. He ruled Merrill Lynch with an iron hand and has a reputation for tyrannically chewing out subordinates. "I saw him treat men on the assistant secretary level in a very demeaning way," a

former White House insider said. "The 'boy, bring my bags' kind of approach."

Most of those who sit high above Wall Street in airy offices thinking about money have one thing in common with most of political Washington. Fearful of his power, they will not speak of Mr. Regan for attribution. All their stories about him speak of his temper and ego.

A competitor said, "Regan had a very good sense of the jugular. Anyone who raised his head too high got it shot off." Mr. Regan agrees. "I chewed up a lot of people," he once said. "Either they couldn't stand the heat, or I couldn't stand their performance."

A Merrill executive who calls Mr. Regan a friend said, nonetheless, that "if you argued with him in a meeting it simply was not tolerated. Once he made his decision that was it. Anyone who continued to argue could just get the blank off the team. He has a wild temper and can get very angry." Would he shout, explode, his face mania? "All of the above," he said. The Merrill man added what others have said at the Treasury Department, that Mr. Regan also instilled loyalty. "He was a strong leader, very articulate. You were never left in any doubt about what he wanted to do or wanted you to do."

James M. Shannon, a former Democratic representative from Massachusetts, chuckled as he recalled the autocratic side of Mr. Regan in hearings before the Ways and Means Committee. "He would really bristle at me and [Thomas J.] Downey. He almost went through the roof when I cut him off when he was filibustering about tax cuts. Here was this former chairman of Merrill Lynch and secretary of the Treasury and some 25-year-old congressman is giving him hell. He couldn't stand it."

The irony is that Mr. Regan himself, as a young man on Wall Street, was not unlike Mr. Shannon and Mr. Downey when it came to questioning his elders. "That's the brash-

young bastard I've seen in a long time," commented Robert Magowan, a former Merrill Lynch partner when he first saw Mr. Regan in action.

Many early colleagues say now that Mr. Regan had a "private agenda" and a game plan for success that marched his ambition. "He always had Potomac fever," a Merrill colleague said. "He had his eye on a top job in Washington long ago."

When asked about his vaunted temper, Mr. Regan tried for a joke. "You mean old lovable me?" His wife interrupted. "You might as well admit it. You have an impossible temper! The only thing to do when you get mad is leave the house and go for a long afternoon walk."

Quite another image of Mr. Regan emerged in Washington. He is widely regarded as a man who subordinated himself to the president to the extreme of being a toady. He was ridiculed for his ardent cheerleading, especially the premature prediction that the economy was roaring back.

He seemed to be eclipsed first by the budget director, David A. Stockman, and then by the White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, who did much of the negotiating on tax measures on the Hill. But longtime Regan-watchers insist that he did indeed have a game plan; purposely lying low until Mr. Stockman shot himself in the foot with his Atlantic Monthly interview, lying low until the supply-siders trusted him. Detractors sneer at his inordinate "adaptability," admiring point to his "survivability."

Jim Shannon said, "I think Regan was willing to toe the supply-side line in '81 in order to establish his credibility with the administration and the president. He becomes what he needs to become. I feel that Regan sat by and let a disaster happen. Maybe he didn't have any choice, but he had to have seen that the 1981 tax bill was not going to be the smashing success that [Representative Jack] Kemp and Company predicted it would be."

In his office, Mr. Regan addressed his critics witheringly.

"Isn't it a shame that I should try to carry out the president's program and not my own?" he asked. There was anger in his voice, although it is his stock argument. "After all, who did the people elect and why did they elect him? And why shouldn't I, either as his cabinet officer or chief of staff, carry out his program? Why should I have my own program? I don't think I should."

He repeated his standard response. "I will take a definite point of view and will argue, hopefully successfully, for that point of view. But once the decision is made, then I support it."

However, some who attended White House meetings say otherwise. "What troubled me about Don," said one, "was that he never said inside what he believed. He was usually giving the good news or going in for some Fed [Federal Reserve Board] bashing."

ONE celebrated story is that Mr. Regan was pushing for military spending cuts but as soon as the president showed up, he instantly backtracked. "Yes, I saw that same story," Mr. Regan commented. "Yeah, and that was an unnamed spokesman and I'd like him identified and I'd like to know in which meeting I caved. I asked my own staff when I read that article and none of us could remember."

So did he argue with the president for cuts in the military budget? "Yeah. He is asked about the view, shared by many Republicans on the Hill, that Mr. Weinberger is pursuing a course of kamikaze obduracy on military spending. 'Well let's see what happens,' Mr. Regan slides out of the question. 'Let's keep our cool. You've been around Washington long enough to know what is being said one week is not necessarily next week's action. Let's wait and follow the action.' He seems to hold out that military spending compromises will be made. 'There is still time.'"

Although angered by negative views of him in Washington, Mr. Regan said it does not really bother him, any more than it did when he was on Wall Street. "What I believe in is what I fight for."

His wife added, "I guess that's why some

people call us very private. We couldn't care less. If they don't like it, that's tough. Right?" Mr. Regan nodded at her. "Exactly."

The only man Mr. Regan has to please is President Reagan, and so far Mr. Regan seems more than satisfied with his own performance. He also takes pains to suggest that he is not a yes-man, that he has already explained a thing or two to President Reagan. Questioned about reports that the president seemed unresponsive to Mr. Regan's proposed corporate tax changes, Mr. Regan sighed. "As I told him, 'On this corporate tax you were lured into answering by the reporter who said, 'Well what do you think about raising corporate taxes \$14 billion?'"

Mr. Regan goes on to say that he gave the president the benefit of his wisdom after the stories appeared: "What that means is that we're reducing the corporate rate from 46 to 33 percent. And guess who ends up paying taxes? The corporations that don't pay now. So it's not a corporation. And then he said, 'Oh, Now I see!' He really hadn't had time to read it all, so scope it out around the table."

MANY ardent supply-siders cannot understand why Mr. Regan now supports a tax simplification program that has been praised by liberals and moderates. The former assistant secretary of the Treasury, Paul Craig Roberts, who said Mr. Regan "stood up to everyone when they said we were wrong," argued that the "proposal has been on the shelf for two decades."

"It has nothing to do with where Don's been the last four years," he said. "I think he was just too busy to watch the tax policy and it was just pulled out."

Mr. Regan emphatically said, "No, no, Craig doesn't want to believe I would do such a thing. But this is deliberate. I knew we were going to have opposition. No one likes to have their taxes raised but there is no way you can cut rates and still have the same amount without having a broadened base. Take anything. Take a pile of sand and squish it and it flattens out — and that is what is called a flat tax. I think when people understand the trade-offs, that some of the industries now paying a higher tax will pay a lot lower and some industries that are now paying little or no taxes will pay some taxes. I think the majority of the people will be convinced it's for good."

But how is he going to combat the opposition of the corporate lobbyists? Sounding not at all like a man who for years made a living in a world of tax straddles and shelters, Mr. Regan smiled and said, "Get people lobbyists against them."

Just about everyone in official Washington, including most in the press corps, has at least one ego wall: pictures of himself with anyone famous. In Mr. Regan's sprawling home, there is one large room devoted to these icons of success. He proudly points out the many pictures of himself with the president: "There we are, playing golf at the Annapolis. There I am giving the president a golf lesson."

There are pictures of them laughing together in obvious rapport. "Dear Don," begins the inscription on a picture of the president whispering in Mr. Regan's ear. "Tell 'em what I said or they'll think I'm asking for a tax break. Warm regards, Ron." And the most recent inscription, "Now Don, let's see, it is, so, it must be, 'Cheer! Whichever. I like it. Warmest Regards, Ron.'"

The room means a lot to Don Regan. There are cover pictures of himself on Time, Newsweek, U.S. News & World Report, Farewell plaques from Merrill Lynch, a bone-china plate inscribed by the U.S. Marine Corps, a wide-angle shot of a banquet table with Margaret Thatcher on Mr. Regan's right and the president across from them. The camera has caught them hearing the favorite story the president tells about President Reagan and Mr. Regan: Pat Boone is wandering around late at night in Beverly Hills because he is worried. He has to introduce President Reagan, then the new governor of California, and doesn't know whether to pronounce it Ray-gan or Ree-gan. A friend walking his dogs says he knows it's Ray-gan, at which point Mr. Boone thanks them and says, "Oh, and what kind of dogs are those?" The reply: "Bagles."

Mr. Regan's wife entered the room. "Oh is

that that old baggie-beagles. Reagan-Regan joke? I've heard it a million times. I'm so sick of it!"

Mr. Regan laughed and pointed, finally, with pride to his framed diploma from Harvard. "Twenties often went to college, but usually not Harvard. Mr. Regan, the son of a railroad security guard, is one of those who made the leap, attending Harvard on scholarship. John F. Kennedy was a classmate; in their senior year, 1940, Mr. Regan switched to the Republican Party. Conservatism was alive at Harvard in 1940. That year, 619 out of a graduating class of about 950 answered a questionnaire, a large plurality thought New Deal programs should be curtailed."

Recently, Mr. Regan sat in his White House office and talked about his views of 45 years ago. "My answer had to be at that time that I didn't like it. The first time I voted was in 1940 and I voted for Willie. I did not vote for Roosevelt." Wendell Willkie himself was considered a progressive. He said, "What choice did I have?"

Many Boston Irish find Mr. Regan's Republicanism suspect. Said Jim Shannon, the former Massachusetts congressman, "What kind of rackets me — and I think probably the speaker — is this kind of rich-man noblesse oblige approach to social issues from an Irish kid from Cambridge who becomes a Republican."

Mr. Regan retains a residual Boston twang, but is silent about his childhood to the point of being standoffish. Longtime business acquaintances are struck that he never mentions his pre-Harvard life, and in interviews he brushes aside most questions about those early years. There are no easy anecdotes, only clipped responses.

Mr. Regan's grandparents came from Ireland, in those insular days when Boston Yankees posted such signs as "No Irish Need Apply." Don's grandfather delivered Standard Oil in a horse-drawn wagon; before long he owned three houses. There was always a family push to excel.

SOME Boston Irish, even those younger than Mr. Regan, were instilled with a sense of settling the score against the Yankees. Not Mr. Regan, he said. "Growing up, I never gave anything of that nature a thought and I never talked to my father about it." There is a story that William Regan was fired for refusing to substitute for Boston police during the historic 1919 strike.

The hardships of the strike made a lasting impression on others younger than Mr. Regan, who seems mostly embarrassed when asked if the story of his father is true. "Oh, I guess so. Remember, that happened when I was just a baby. I remember it as part of folklore growing up. But kids never go into that detail about their father's past."

Mr. Regan went from parochial junior high to Cambridge High and Latin. Mr. Regan, who describes himself as fiercely competitive, played no sports: "When I was the age where most kids are in sports I was working," he said.

At Harvard, while men of wealth like John F. Kennedy were joining the Crimson and Hasty Pudding Club, Mr. Regan was a "day hop," living at home, keeping up a scholarship and working his way through school. Extracurricular activities were sparse. He joined Phi Kappa Phi, a philanthropic organization, and was vice president his senior year of St. Paul's Catholic Club. Few from his high school and college days remember Don Regan, who left home and never looked back.

In many ways, the year he graduated, 1940, was the beginning for Donald Thomas Regan. In 1940 he became a Republican and he joined the Marines. He saw action in four campaigns during World War II, including Guadalcanal and Okinawa. Mr. Regan has said often that the experience "changed my entire life."

"At age 26 I was a major on Okinawa with 1,200 men under me," he said. "When people are calling you the 'old man' and you're 26 years old and you're responsible for so many people, it does shape your life. You're not afraid of command from then on."

Does combat make the battles of the corporate board room and Washington seem slight? "Let's put it this way," he said. "If conditions you for it. Having gone through combat, you're not afraid of very much."

## Most Crowded Course on Campus: The Vietnam War

By Paul Dean  
Los Angeles Times Service

SANTA BARBARA, California — Vietnam veterans are fighting unfinished wars on a campus here.

"When I was your age," a former GI explained to a class, "I watched while my best friend's head was blown off."

He recounted how he took to hard drugs, liquor, "you name it; you try anything to forget."

"When they buried the Unknown Soldier I had the tube on and started crying for three hours and couldn't stop," he said.

The students were stunned. They were hearing about the unknown war, Vietnam, they agreed, was stifled by condemnation while they were growing up, and largely ignored by their high schools. They knew little of the horrors and despair that was being revealed to their class.

Some students had tears in their eyes. They stood and applauded. They crowded the stage, standing six deep around the Vietnam veterans.

Later a veteran discussed this sympathetic reception from the students. Suppose such public acceptance had been offered when he came home 17 years ago?

"It would have helped," he said. "Oh, yes, it would have helped so much."

The students said it was a living education, as vital as hearing Abraham Lincoln lecture on emancipation. This was history hot to the touch, offering a chance to see its participants, to understand them, to assess and to challenge.

At the Santa Barbara campus of the University of California, students have enrolled by the hundreds this quarter to study the Vietnam War that former students once died in, dodged or demonstrated against. More than 900 of the 15,000 undergraduates have enrolled, which makes the course more popular than any other on campus, including human sexuality.

"It is the most profound, the most powerful course in America today," said Shad Meshad, regional director of an organization called Veterans Outreach Program.

The course is called Religious Studies 155, the Vietnam War and American Religion, Its Influence Upon American Social, Cultural and Religious Life.

Polemics are avoided and politicizing is out. Still, the course cannot avoid one irony: It is a scholarship of calm understanding on a campus where 15 years ago this topic ignited what amounted to a 90-day civil war: flak-jacketed police on one side, demonstrating students on

the other, bombings, tear gas, helicopter surveillance, curfews and beatings.

Walter Capps, professor of religious studies, founded the course. Mr. Capps, who holds a doctorate in religion from Yale University, was an associate professor at Santa Barbara in 1970. He was ghostwriting letters for draft evaders.

At the Santa Barbara campus of the University of California, students have enrolled by the hundreds this quarter to study the Vietnam War that former students once died in, dodged or demonstrated against. More than 900 of the 15,000 undergraduates have enrolled, which makes the course more popular than any other on campus, including human sexuality.

Marching in peace demonstrations and joining protests against the Vietnam War.

He was and remains, however, a discriminating pacifist. His protests were not a conscientious objection to all wars, just Vietnam. The war led to his confusion as a teacher, as a citizen and, eventually, as program director of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, a liberal think-tank based in Santa Barbara.

He remembers 1977 and a postwar vacuum at the center when he was there. Where did Vietnam fit in the liberal philosophy?

Mr. Capps organized a conference. Intellectuals showed up. So did two Vietnam veterans: Mr. Meshad, a former captain and army psychologist in Vietnam, and Fred Downs, a writer who as an infantry lieutenant lost an arm in Vietnam.

The Gulf between the vets and the intellectuals, Mr. Capps recalled, was broader than the Tonkin.

The intellectuals "were condescending and looked upon the vets as victims," he said. "The vets were angry and tired and not sure that they wanted to tell us anything. When they did, they used battle talk and four-letter words."

There was little communication. There certainly were contradictions. The intellectuals "had protested the war and now they were being told things they didn't want to hear," Mr. Capps said. "They'd treated the war like an intellectual puzzle but were hearing stories that were close to the Holocaust."

He recalled of the vets that "I had a great deal of identification and compassion with their

groping. There was rich, fertile ground here. And I was hooked. What were these vets telling me? What were they communicating? Maybe they didn't know either.

"I didn't stay with the center. But I did stay with the topic."

Since 1979 and the beginning of his 10-week

course, the effects of the topic have become indelible on campus. It has grown from 60 students to a crowd that often overflows the 860-capacity lecture hall. It has grown from standard university funding to \$3,000 in private donations this quarter to pay the traveling expenses of blue-chip guest speakers.

Local veterans who monitor the course range from the scared to the well. They include all ranks, many who were in combat, some who were rear-echelon and feel guilty about it, a few who consider themselves better men because of the Vietnam experience and others who were destroyed by it.

Several have lectured the class. All have been expert witnesses ready to adjudicate or supply information when there were student questions. They have been counterparts, memory banks and ombudsmen.

They usually enter the hall together. They sit together, at the front and right of the class. Some have shown up in jungle fatigues.

On this day, Paul Sgroi, 37, a Santa Barbara city employee, took the first 30 minutes. A regular, he has written an open letter, 12 pages, single-spaced, as course material. He was not well, he said; his mind was scrambled during a tour as a combat photographer with the 1st Cavalry Division: deaths, drugs, depression, booze, nightmares, divorce, emotional withdrawal, a suicide attempt and, now, a tearful restlessness.

Students were sprawled in the aisles. Knees were hugged to chins. When Mr. Sgroi paused between sentences, the big hall was silent as a chapel.

He spoke of coming home and the extremes of that first day. On an airliner he was upgraded to first class. On a New Jersey street, a woman spat in his face.

"The army spent 16 weeks teaching me how to kill, but not 16 seconds telling me that I no longer had to kill," he said. "I don't know what the hell I'm going to do. . . . The nightmares are back because the counseling is bringing them back. . . . I may never be normal again. . . . I still need help. . . . You've heard what it's like to go through war. I hope you learn what it's like to come out of war."

The second speaker was hesitant. It was his first session. Twenty years ago he was a door gunner on a CH-46 helicopter of the 1st Marine Air Wing. He began, "My name is Craig Taylor, and I'm a Vietnam veteran. It's taken me 17 years to say that with pride."

Mr. Taylor, 40, a Santa Barbara carpenter, talked about Cerritos College and anti-war protesters after his return. He did not fit, not even with his own family.

He rebelled. He became a Vietnam Veteran Against the War. Then followed experiences with marijuana, LSD, a motorcycle gang, two divorces and "a nowhere existence for myself."

"Then I found out I had a special feeling inside of me that kept cropping up," he said. He went to the films "The Deer Hunter," "Coming Home" and "Apocalypse Now." "I found myself in the audience crying, breaking down, especially at the sound and vision of helicopters," he said.

The feeling was diagnosed: PTSD, post-traumatic stress disorder. Mr. Taylor started to attend group counseling sessions and meetings with other vets.

At the end of the class there was a standing ovation. Later, Mr. Capps said: "I have to get myself into the topic each year, and that isn't just academic and objective. I don't think I can interpret that topic without being in there with them."

But it's a price I'm still willing to pay. "That's because his friends, his Vietnam veterans, are pushing him toward a new challenge: to create full study and acknowledgement of the Vietnam War until there is complete understanding throughout all levels of the United States."

"To get it into the textbooks," he said, "to make it part of the curriculum, to get it registered somewhere and to file it away."

Coming Tuesday  
April 9\*  
**PERSONAL  
INVESTING**

the International  
Herald Tribune's  
monthly review of the  
world of investment.

\* Due to the Easter holidays in many countries, Personal Investing will appear on Tuesday instead of Monday this month.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

## The Odyssey of a Street Composer

By Michael Zwerin  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Gordon Sherwood would not be able to do what he is doing, he says, if he had not spent a year in India "learning how to deal with humiliation."

Every evening he works the cinema lines around Odéon, stops by the Hôtel de Ville, then hawks his neatly copied sheets of music along the Champs-Élysées before catch-

ing the last Métro. The music is filed in a plastic bag — keyboard and guitar pieces, jazz tunes, folk songs, as well as some poems. Five francs a page.

Couples often quarrel about whether to buy. Sherwood says he has received 400 francs in counterfeit banknotes. Gendarmes asked him to leave the Tuilleries gardens. It may be cold or raining. Waiters complain that he is blocking their way. People are aggressive or suot-

ty or indifferent. But he has come to a conclusion: "I don't seem fit to join the ranks of the gainfully employed."

When he talks about music, his eyes dart from side to side and his large hands move over an imaginary keyboard. His neglected, stringy silver hair, untrussed beard and shabby clothes make him seem like a prophet who is too busy with his inner life to bother with outer details.

Trying to eliminate the "tyranny of the seven-day cycle," he works a nine-day week. "Of course, that means that every 63 days I'm back to the same routine."

His résumé, headed "Composer of Music," lists a master's degree from the University of Michigan, composition major. In 1955, his sonata for violin and piano won first prize in the National Federation of Music Clubs contest for young composers. The résumé also lists first prize in the 12th annual George Gershwin Memorial Award young composers' contest, which included a performance of the last movement of his first symphony by the New York Philharmonic, conducted by Dimitri Mitropoulos on May 5, 1957. After that, he went to Tanglewood to study with Aaron Copland. He said that on a Fulbright fellowship in Hamburg, he studied with Philipp Jarnach. A quotation from Jarnach, in a later article in the *Nairobi Times*, called Sherwood "my most talented pupil in 20 years."

Last month he had a letter from a woman in the Netherlands, who bought his "Homage to Theodor Mommsen" while visiting Paris. "I don't know if you remember me. . . . You must be suffering a lot. . . . Do you get lonely? . . . My husband does not approve of my corresponding with strangers. . . . My children do not understand me. . . . I would like to change my life somehow. . . . I pray for you."

He discovered jazz, he recalled, when he had a job playing piano in a Beirut cinema on a stage that rose up during intermission. He arrived in Beirut in 1968 after a period in Cairo, he said. In Egypt, he said, he wrote the score for a film called "Land of Hypocrites" and was "suspected of being a spy for Israel."

His "55 Earthen years equal 33 Martian years," which is "easy to

compute on your pocket calculator," he says with a wrinkle in eyes framed by heavy spectacles.

His father, an accountant, could make "the most horrible faces a human being can make. My parents committed my sister to a mental institution when she was 16. They said she had been born mentally retarded, and yet she had one of the highest IQ scores possible. It didn't make sense. So this rebellion built up. I ground my teeth down."

"My professor did not approve of my music in university because of this Oriental influence creeping in. He said that anybody from Evanston, Illinois, isn't supposed to write like that. 'You are not from Burma,' he said. And he also said that I wasn't fit to be a teacher. I wasn't fit to be anything, and if I ever want to get anywhere I should get my teeth capped."

Being stimulated by "strange places that make one feel creative," he went to Katmandu, where, he said, he had a tooth pulled by candlelight, with the root left exposed until he arrived in Goa. "A nice Goa lady arranged for me to go see a dentist. He took the root out free of charge."

He says he has lived in a Buddhist monastery in India and peddled his music on the streets of Rome, where he had a scholarship to attend the Accademia Nazionale di Santa Cecilia and his "Two Impressions" for orchestra was performed in Vatican City. While in Nairobi for eight years during the 1970s, he wrote a "Coffee Cantata" for mixed chorus and orchestra and dedicated it to Jomo Kenyatta. It was performed by the Nairobi Orchestra with the All Saints Choir conducted by Anthony Davies at the Kenya National Theatre.

In Nairobi, he recalled, he lived "like a bum," had a kidney stone removed, spent a month in a mental institution. Introduced to Idi Amin during a reception at the Nairobi Hilton, Sherwood said, he shook the Ugandan dictator's hand

and said: "Hi, Big Daddy, how are you?"

"There's good air up here," he says of Montmartre, where he lives alone in a disorderly, manuscript-cluttered room in a cheap, very funky hotel. "It may be chic down there around the Ile St. Louis, but the air is damp and polluted. I notice quite a difference when I come back home."

In the mornings he shops for fruit, stops for coffee, allows himself a croissant once every nine days. There's always photocopying to do, and then it's lunchtime in a macrobiotic co-op, where "the people are very sweet. Of course, they complained about me several times. My hair wasn't combed and I looked kind of dirty and I'd been wearing the same shirt for 16 weeks or something, but they very kindly gave me a new shirt."

After lunch he chants a mantra, naps, and composes for an hour or two. He has no piano; the only way he can hear any of the music he has written in the two and a half years he has been in Paris is through "my mind's ear." At bedtime he drinks the juice of a squeezed lemon.

People sometimes invite him for a drink, but "with the time I lose I could probably get four handouts. Why don't they just give me the money instead? I need something to eat more than something to drink."

He shrugged. "I guess I'm considered some sort of social misfit. But 'socially adjusted' is just a Freudian euphemism for 'reigned.' Fitting into the machine. Everybody else jumps in the river, you jump too. Everybody else smokes and drinks, you do too. I just refuse to go along with that."

## Covent Garden's 'Barber' Is Just Where It Belongs

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON — "Figaro qua, Figaro là, Figaro su, Figaro giù," as Rossini's barber sings in his famous "Largo al factotum" on his entrance in "Il Barbiere di Siviglia." Figaro here, Figaro there, Figaro up and down and everywhere.

So it has seemed hereabouts in the past couple of weeks. A Scottish Opera production in Glasgow puts "The Barber of Seville" in the 1950s, with Figaro sporting an Elvis Presley hairdo and a zoot suit. That production, by David MacDonald, also favors its audiences, according to a colleague, with portable radios and plastic carryalls and a chain-smoking, beer-drinking Berta.

The Kent Opera, at the Marlboro Theater in Canterbury, in a production by Jonathan Hales, has placed the opera in a late Victorian English village, with Figaro a check-trousered, bowler-crowned sport in a setting complete with Gilbertian marines and bobbies. One critic described it as "an amalgam of Beaumarchais and 'The Pickwick Papers.'"

There are no similar manifestations of the produceritis epidemic at Covent Garden, where a new production by Cologne's Michael Hampe puts "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" right back where it belongs, in 18th-century Seville. It is conducted as it should be conducted — in the relatively new Zedda edition — by Gabriele Ferro in an auspicious Covent Garden debut, with the Royal Opera Orchestra in its most sparkling virtuoso form.

The casting favors the lower voices — Thomas Allen in the title role (which he has recently recorded), Samuel Ramey as Don Basilio and the veteran Italian buffo Enzo Dara as a superlative Dr. Bartolo. Rosina is sung by the Argentine mezzo, Alicia Nafé, and Almaviva

by the young South African tenor, Deon van der Walt. Both sing valiantly and accurately, if with not quite the panache of their lower-voiced colleagues. It's a delightful production, marred from time to time by excessive busyness and by excessive mugging on the part of Ramey's gloriously sung Basilio.

Further performances of the Royal Opera's "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" are on April 4, 8 and 11.

The annual Borough of Camden Festival has offered its traditional exercises in operatic archaeology, most notably Giulio Caccini's "Euridice," dating from 1602, and the first opera to be printed. It was presented in concert form in the British Museum's Nereid Gallery, providing an appropriate setting of Greek temple and friezes.

Caccini's preface to "Le Nuove Musiche" spells out in detail what the Florentine founders of opera had in mind, and this production seemed, in prospect, a welcome opportunity to hear Caccini practicing what he preached. In the event, a conscientious performance by the New London Consort pursued authenticity to the point — for those who have read Caccini — of unauthentic chastity and founded on the work's manifest inferiority — melodic, harmonic and dramatic — to Monteverdi's "Orfeo," which came along five years later.

About the other exhumations, Boito's "Mephistopheles," Richard Strauss's "Friedenstag" and Mozart's juvenile "La Flûte Enchantée," the verdict is that, despite excellent performances — Boito and Strauss in concert form — some forgotten operas are best forgotten.

Henry Pleasants has written about opera for many years and is the author of several books on music.



Gordon Sherwood peddling his music.

## Michael Crawford Makes 'Barnum' a Real Circus

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Every now and then in the commercial theater, if you are very lucky, you get to see a star invade, inhabit and overtake an entire musical.

In London now you can see Michael Crawford doing it with "Barnum." It is not that "Barnum" is all that great a musical. But it is the

against her own increasing militant ambition, and José becomes a Basque rebel forced to deal with both the communists and the fascists who threaten his birthright. Already we are closer to "Mother Courage" than to any opera, and Jeffreys has found in the Scots Comrades stage group a versatile troupe of actors and musicians. Under Gerard Mulgrew's direction, they give a performance of intensity and intelligence.

Jeffreys' achievement in "Carmen" is to make us think not only about what happened to her and José but also about what happened to Spain in 1936. His penultimate sequence of a bullfight in Barcelona staged to the approaching sounds of Franco's army is a quite remarkable commentary on the meeting of tradition and modern history. "Carmen" is yet further proof of Jeffreys' talent as a dramatist. Even more importantly, it is a way of welcoming an impressive new acting ensemble to London.

What is now at the Victoria Palace is not Cy Coleman's "Barnum," or Joe Layton's "Barnum," or Peter Coo's "Barnum"; it no longer belongs to a composer or a producer or a director. It is Crawford's "Barnum," and he is everywhere: on the high wire, down the orchestra pit, stage center and left and right and aloft, hanging from the ropes or sliding a hundred feet down them from the upper gallery. He is at once acting and singing and dancing and juggling and stage managing and urging on his somewhat ragged troupe like a manic Olympic coach set on nothing less than the gold. It is the victory parade of a single stage talent, and the curious thing is how much better it is as a performance than as a show.

Ever since it opened on Broadway in 1980 with Jim Dale, "Barnum" has suffered from a deep uncertainty about whether it is supposed to be a musical circus or a musical about a circus. The career of Phineas Taylor Barnum was an intriguing one and had as much to do with American Senate politics and the Swedish opera singer Jenny Lind as with the Big Top.

But in trying to cram all that into a musical something always went wrong, and Mark Bramble's book has always been a hybrid affair. Crawford and his producer, Harold Fielding, seem, however, to have realized that, with circuses folding their tents all over, we need to be reminded of the smell of the sawdust. So what we get at the Victoria Palace may well be a little tacky and a little undercast and still a little rough around the edges but even so it represents the true spirit of circus, and that is what we are celebrating.

At the Tricycle in Kilburn, Stephen Jeffreys' "Carmen" is the intelligent idea of a playwright who has been called promising for so long that it's about time we started recognizing the promise realized. Stripped of its Bizet orchestrations, returned to the Mérimée original, this is a dramatic love story set against a military background. Why not, therefore, the Spanish Civil War?

In 1936 Carmen becomes an army tart playing both sides off

## Austrian Exhibit Poster Brings Record Price

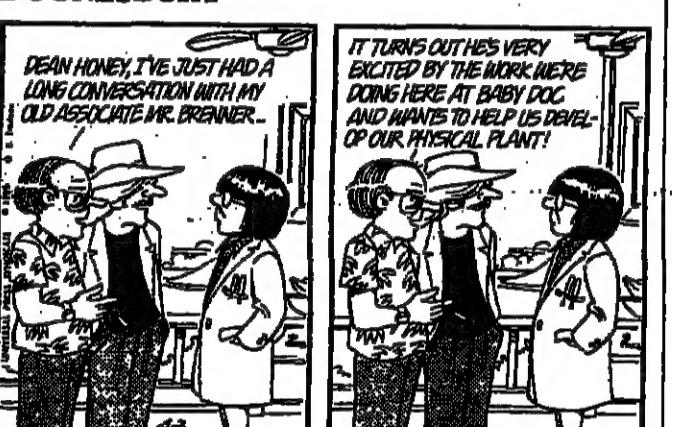
The Associated Press

LONDON — A poster for an art exhibit in Vienna in 1902 brought a record price for a poster of \$62,000 (about \$75,000) on Monday, Christie's auction house said.

The poster, designed by Koloman Moser, depicted the three main groups of artists in Vienna: the Klimts, the Secession and the Hagenbunds.

His "55 Earthen years equal 33 Martian years," which is "easy to

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NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	127.50	127.00	127.00	-0.50
AT&T	127.00	126.50	126.50	-0.50
GE	126.00	125.50	125.50	-0.50
AMC	125.00	124.50	124.50	-0.50
AMT	124.00	123.50	123.50	-0.50
AMR	123.00	122.50	122.50	-0.50
AMN	122.00	121.50	121.50	-0.50
AMT	121.00	120.50	120.50	-0.50
AMT	120.00	119.50	119.50	-0.50
AMT	119.00	118.50	118.50	-0.50

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1273.96	1268.33	1268.33	-5.63
Trans	1273.96	1268.33	1268.33	-5.63
Comp	1273.96	1268.33	1268.33	-5.63
NYSE	1273.96	1268.33	1268.33	-5.63
NYSE	1273.96	1268.33	1268.33	-5.63

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Prev.	Chg.
1273.96	1268.33	1268.33	1273.96	-5.63
1273.96	1268.33	1268.33	1273.96	-5.63
1273.96	1268.33	1268.33	1273.96	-5.63
1273.96	1268.33	1268.33	1273.96	-5.63

NYSE Closing				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1273.96	1268.33	1268.33	1268.33	-5.63
1273.96	1268.33	1268.33	1268.33	-5.63
1273.96	1268.33	1268.33	1268.33	-5.63
1273.96	1268.33	1268.33	1268.33	-5.63

AMEX Diaries				
Close	Prev.	Chg.	High	Low
1273.96	1268.33	-5.63	1273.96	1268.33
1273.96	1268.33	-5.63	1273.96	1268.33
1273.96	1268.33	-5.63	1273.96	1268.33
1273.96	1268.33	-5.63	1273.96	1268.33

NASDAQ Index				
High	Low	Close	Prev.	Chg.
1273.96	1268.33	1268.33	1273.96	-5.63
1273.96	1268.33	1268.33	1273.96	-5.63
1273.96	1268.33	1268.33	1273.96	-5.63
1273.96	1268.33	1268.33	1273.96	-5.63

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	127.50	127.00	127.00	-0.50
AT&T	127.00	126.50	126.50	-0.50
GE	126.00	125.50	125.50	-0.50
AMC	125.00	124.50	124.50	-0.50
AMT	124.00	123.50	123.50	-0.50

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1273.96	1268.33	1268.33	1268.33	-5.63
1273.96	1268.33	1268.33	1268.33	-5.63
1273.96	1268.33	1268.33	1268.33	-5.63
1273.96	1268.33	1268.33	1268.33	-5.63
1273.96	1268.33	1268.33	1268.33	-5.63

## NYSE Lower on Higher Volume

NEW YORK — Prices were lower at the close of the New York Stock Exchange Tuesday in moderately active trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which gained 5.97 Monday, was down 7.07 to 1268.33 at the NYSE close. Declines led advances by an 8-7 ratio among the 1,994 issues crossing the NYSE tape at 4 P.M. EST.

Big Board volume rose to 102.2 million from 89.9 million traded Monday.

Prices were lower in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

"It would appear — even in today's soft market — that the consolidation is drawing to a close," said Joseph Broder of Stuart, Coleman. He said the market may approach the 1,300 level by the end of the month.

Over the last two months, the market has been uneasy, affected by lack of leadership, bad news from major companies and the unstable dollar. Now, he said, there is "less reaction to unsettling news."

"Even the fact that you have all these takeover issues indicates that the market is undervalued," he said.

"The sell-off will come to pass," Mr. Broder said.

Harry Vilcek of Sutro & Co., Palo Alto, California, also is predicting a return to the 1,300 level, possibly before the end of April.

Before seeing 1,300, though, he said a short-term drop to the 1,240-1,250 level was possible.

One reason the market will gain, he said, is pessimism. "A lot of people are saying it isn't going to happen."

Mr. Vilcek said the fundamentals for many companies are the "best they've been in 20 years."

"We're building a tremendous base here," he said.

Kevin Keeney, of Southwest Securities, Dallas, said Tuesday's market had seen "some pretty good buying on blue-chips."

He also sees the market heading up toward the 1,300 level in the next two to three weeks. But he added, "people are kind of cautious, and there's a lot of uncertainty."

Trans World Airlines was near the top of the actives, and higher.

Hospital Corp. of America was also active, and up slightly. The company said it would merge with American Hospital Supply.

AT&T was unchanged in active trading.

Unocal was slightly lower. It filed suit in a California federal court, charging that a group of investors violated securities laws in acquiring its stock. The group, led by T. Boone Pickens, owns about 13.6 percent of Unocal.

Other petroleum issues were softer, with Exxon, Mobil and Phillips Petroleum all off a bit.

In technology issues, IBM was up. It announced new versions of its personal computer. Digital Equipment and Data General were up fractionally. Tandy Corp. was off a bit.

Among auto stocks, General Motors was off, while Chrysler and Ford were slightly higher.

A.H. Robbins was lower. The company announced a 1984 loss of \$461.6 million compared with net of \$58.2 million in the prior year. The loss stemmed from reserves covering litigation costs for its Dalkon shield.

NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	127.50	127.00	127.00	-0.50
AT&T	127.00	126.50	126.50	-0.50
GE	126.00	125.50	125.50	-0.50
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AMT	124.00	123.50	123.50	-0.50
AMR	123.00	122.50	122.50	-0.50
AMN	122.00	121.50	121.50	-0.50
AMT	121.00	120.50	120.50	-0.50
AMT	120.00	119.50	119.50	-0.50
AMT	119.00	118.50	118.50	-0.50

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1273.96	1268.33	1268.33	1268.33	-5.63
1273.96	1268.33	1268.33	1268.33	-5.63
1273.96	1268.33	1268.33	1268.33	-5.63
1273.96	1268.33	1268.33	1268.33	-5.63
1273.96	1268.33	1268.33	1268.33	-5.63

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Prev.	Chg.
1273.96	1268.33	1268.33	1273.96	-5.63
1273.96	1268.33	1268.33	1273.96	-5.63
1273.96	1268.33	1268.33	1273.96	-5.63
1273.96	1268.33	1268.33	1273.96	-5.63
1273.96	1268.33	1268.33	1273.96	-5.63

NYSE Closing				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1273.96	1268.33	1268.33	1268.33	-5.63
1273.96	1268.33	1268.33	1268.33	-5.63
1273.96	1268.33	1268.33	1268.33	-5.63
1273.96	1268.33	1268.33	1268.33	-5.63
1273.96	1268.33	1268.33	1268.33	-5.63



For our 1984 Annual Report, write:  
Grow Chemical Europe N.V., Oudestraat 8  
B-2630 Aarschot, Belgium Dept. G

**Grow Group**  
Assign. Devoe, Ameritone, three of our well-known brand names.

AMEX Diaries				
Close	Prev.	Chg.	High	Low
1273.96	1268.33	-5.63	1273.96	1268.33
1273.96	1268.33	-5.63	1273.96	1268.33
1273.96	1268.33	-5.63	1273.96	1268.33
1273.96	1268.33	-5.63	1273.96	1268.33
1273.96	1268.33	-5.63	1273.96	1268.33

NASDAQ Index				
High	Low	Close	Prev.	Chg.
1273.96	1268.33	1268.33	1273.96	-5.63
1273.96	1268.33	1268.33	1273.96	-5.63
1273.96	1268.33	1268.33	1273.96	-5.63
1273.96	1268.33	1268.33	1273.96	-5.63
1273.96	1268.33	1268.33	1273.96	-5.63

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	127.50	127.00	127.00	-0.50
AT&T	127.00	126.50	126.50	-0.50
GE	126.00	125.50	125.50	-0.50
AMC	125.00	124.50	124.50	-0.50
AMT	124.00	123.50	123.50	-0.50
AMR	123.00	122.50	122.50	-0.50
AMN	122.00	121.50	121.50	-0.50
AMT	121.00	120.50	120.50	-0.50
AMT	120.00	119.50	119.50	-0.50
AMT	119.00	118.50	118.50	-0.50

(Continued on Page 12)







**Money Group**  
**Acquire**  
**Central Soya**

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

100% Amer. Assets	\$ 101.54
100% Australia Fund	2.04
100% Discovery Fund	3.13
100% Oil & Gas Tr.	2.10
100% Far East Fund	\$ 122.18
100% Int'l. Fund	2.22
100% Japan	2.14

[illegible]

Surge	165.80
Growth	116.98
Income	179.40
Pacific	312.00
U.S.	137.46

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## Disney Group To Acquire Central Soya

ESM was put into bankruptcy proceedings last week under Chapter 7 of the federal bankruptcy code. It had been under a court-

## Robins Sets Up Dalkon Reserve

Unocal said Monday that its suit, filed in U.S. District Court, alleged that Mr. Pickens, the chairman of Mesa Petroleum Co., and his partners violated U.S. securities laws in buying Unocal stock. The suit contends that Mr. Pickens' group falsely said that it was buying Unocal stock to force the company to sell its assets to the group. Unocal shares closed at \$49.12 on the New York Stock Exchange on Monday, off 50 cents.

As of last Dec. 31, about 3,800 claims were pending against the company in federal and state courts in the United States. The company had disposed by that date of about 8,300 claims, paying out \$314.6 million. Since Jan. 1, about 900

## COMPANY NOTES

**Protea Assurance Co. said it will acquire 100 percent of the issued share capital of Phoenix Prudential Assurance of South Africa from the Sun Alliance Group for 1.75 million new Protea ordinary shares. Value of the accord, which will create one of South Africa's biggest insurers, was not disclosed.**

"Although the Bourse has helped us grow, we should be a far larger

## Brazil's Exports Falling From Record '84 Levels

(Continued from Page 11)

ing talks on restructuring its debt with its New York-based Advisory Committee, which represents 600 creditor banks and financial institutions holding Brazilian debt.

The negotiations were suspended in late January when the IMF refused to endorse outstanding the outcome, sovereignty and

diverse, finding new markets for existing products and developing new approaches to established markets.

Brazilian products are still in demand worldwide — if the price is right. The country's traditional exports, agricultural goods and raw materials, are still in demand. Coffee brought in \$2.53 billion last year, an increase from \$1.5 billion last year.

Even more impressive has been the growing sophistication of Brazil's industrial and manufacturing exports. Its steel, leather and textiles, although constantly fighting protectionist barriers, have long found a place on world markets.

**OPTION**

In the short term, Brazil could tap its reserves to cover the gap between its trade surplus and the \$12 billion or so required to meet interest payments this year. Further, it could discourage imports in areas where "import-substitution" by local producers is still possible.

A tight lid on imports has been a

Brazil's exporters have proved to be tough, dynamic and imaginative in keeping the trade surplus high. Imports fell last year by \$1.5 billion, to \$13.9 billion (after a record \$22.9 billion in 1980). But the real thrust of the trade surplus has come from exports, which jumped from \$21.9 billion in 1983 to \$27 billion in 1984.

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**FOR SALE:  
FRENCH VINEYARD**

Located 15 kms from Bougees (Cher, France) close to the most famous vineyard known in the world **SANCERRE QUINCY VINEYARD** (guaranteed vintage) spread out on 40 ha, and producing 125,000 bottles in 1985, a bottle: 24 FFrs.

Sold for: 4,000,000 FFrs.

Write to: **M. BROW,  
CLOS DE L'EPINAY  
37210 VOULRAY**

**CORRESPONDENT BANKING  
IN THE FINEST  
ROYAL TRADITION**

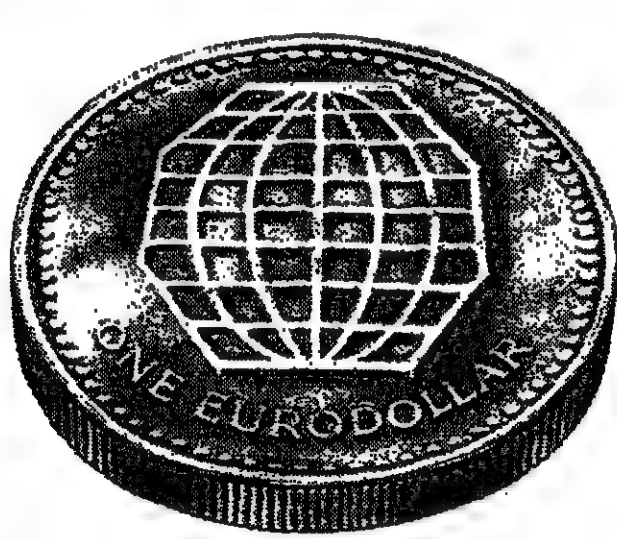
<p>● ————— ●</p> <p>A commitment to mutually rewarding correspondent banking.</p>	<p>● ————— ●</p> <p>Consolidated assets of some DM 100 billion.</p>
<p>● ————— ●</p> <p>Headquartered in Munich, the hub of Bavaria's growing technology-based economy.</p>	<p>● ————— ●</p> <p>Southern Germany's most extensive branch network.</p>

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## OPTIONS ON EURODOLLAR FUTURES



# THE BUCK STARTS HERE.

The Chicago Mercantile Exchange, the world's most successful futures and options market, announces yet another way to manage business risk more effectively—Options on Eurodollar Futures.

The CME's underlying futures contract in Eurodollars, introduced on its International Monetary Market (IMM) in 1981, quickly became the most active short-term interest rate contract offered by any exchange. In fact, current trading volume has averaged more than 40,000 contracts per day, representing an underlying value of \$40 billion.


Now that Eurodollar futures and options are trading side-by-side, liquidity in both markets will be enhanced and, in addition, their comparative values can be assessed.

Leading banks, institutions and government dealers can now also use Eurodollar options as an integral part of their interest rate dealing operations. Options enable them to provide attractive and innovative services to their customers, resulting in increased fee income.

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Corporate treasurers can use Eurodollar options as "insurance policies"

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(Cher, France) close to the most  
famous vineyard known in the  
world **SANCERE QUINCY**

**VINEYARD** (guaranteed vintage)  
spread out on 40 ha. and produc-  
ing 125,000 bottles in 1985, a  
bottle: 24 F.Frs.

Sold for: 4,000,000 F.Frs.

Write to: **M. BROW,**  
**CLOS DE L'EPINAY**

37210 YOUNG

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30 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606  
312/930-1000  
67 Wall Street, New York 10005 212/363-7000



Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.  
*Via The Associated Press*

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**April 2**

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## SPORTS

# Villanova Wins NCAA Title in 66-64 Upset

## Wildcats, on 79 Percent Shooting, Deny Georgetown's Bid to Retain Crown

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LEXINGTON, Kentucky —

The dynasty talk will have to wait for another time and another team.

Georgetown defended its National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball title here Monday night about as well as any champion could, but Villanova was better, by 66-64.

The Wildcats' stunning upset of the Hoyas was one of the best-played, most evenly contested games the sport has seen.

With an NCAA tournament record 79 percent shooting from the field, Villanova also made 10 straight free throws before missing two in the final minute, it then held on to spoil Georgetown's hope of becoming the first back-to-back title since UCLA in 1972-73.

Villanova, with masterful work by almost every player and Coach Rollie Massimino, dethroned Georgetown primarily on sharp shooting that broke the tournament record of 75 percent by Northeastern in the opening round a year ago, and Ohio State's title game mark of 67 percent against California in 1960.

The Wildcats hit 13 of 18 shots from the field in the first half and nine of 10 in the second. "They couldn't get much better than that, could they?" mused Georgetown Coach John Thompson.

The display came against a defense that had held opponents to 39 percent during the season and to 36 percent through five games in the tournament.

"I don't know whether anything was wrong with our defense," Thompson said. "When you shoot that well in the championship game, from the field and from the line" — the Wildcats hit 22 of 27 free throws — "all praise should go to Villanova."

To put it in another perspective, the winners had nearly three times as many turnovers, 17, as missed shots. Georgetown, led by David Wingate's 16 points and Patrick Ewing's 14, shot 55 percent (29 for 53). Ewing alone missed as many shots as the entire Villanova team, hitting 7 of 13 from the field.

The Hoyas twice led by six points in the first half as Reggie Williams scored all his 10 points. But Villanova was so hot that Thompson took Williams out in favor of guard Horace Bland to provide extra defensive pressure.

The Hoyas (35-3) held a 54-53 lead with 4:47 remaining in the game, and when Villanova's Ed Pinckney missed a shot they were only four minutes from repeating as champions.

Georgetown went into a delay, hoping to burn up the clock and pull the Wildcats out of their matchup zone. But senior Bill Martin bounced a pass off Broadnax's knee, and the ball landed in the arms of Villanova's reserve guard Harold Jensen.

Massimino called time with 3:25 left, and Villanova took the lead for good, 55-54, on a jumper by Jensen, a sophomore who went five-for-five from the floor and four-of-five from the free-throw line.

Wingate missed two shots and Villanova kept hitting free throws. Pinckney, who scored 16 points and was named the tournament's most valuable player, made two foul shots for a 57-54 edge. Forward Dwayne McClain, who had game-high 17 points, finally missed the front end of a one-and-one in the last 59 seconds, as did Jensen.

But a missed shot by Ewing, a turnover by Wingate and another off-target shot by Williams kept Georgetown from getting closer

than three points until Michael Jackson made a lay-up with six seconds left.

Many considered this Georgetown team unbeatable. It downed Houston in the 1984 title and came into this one a 94-point favorite, having won 17 in a row this season and 16 straight post-season games since a second-round loss two years ago to Memphis State.

Half an hour after Monday's game, Thompson said of his players: "I don't want them to hang their heads, run around and cry and make excuses. We know how to win and now we have to know how to lose."

Massimino was jubilant. His day had begun in tragedy, when Alex Severance, a Villanova coach for 25 years, died in his Lexington hotel

room after a heart attack. He was 77. But late Monday night, Massimino was caught up in the spirit of the moment.

"You wrote us off, didn't think we had a chance to win," he said. "I wanted our kids to think about the idea not to lose but to win. Second, I wanted them to tell themselves they were good enough to win. In a one-shot deal, you can beat anyone in the United States."

No team has ever come out of an NCAA final with a poorer record than Villanova's 25-10 (North Carolina State was 26-10 two years ago after upsetting Houston).

If the unranked Wildcats hadn't beaten Pitt in the opening round of the Big East Conference tournament, they might not even have

been invited to the 64-team NCAA tournament. Once Villanova was in, it was the underdog in every game it played, and it beat four of the nation's top ten teams — second-ranked Michigan, fifth-ranked Memphis State, seventh-ranked North Carolina and top-ranked Georgetown.

Georgetown had downed Villanova twice in the Big East season — 52-50, in overtime, and 57-50.

Said Wildcat leader Pinckney: "Tonight we might have been the better team. But I wouldn't want to play them 10 times. I think they'd win a lot of those."

Yet as he spoke, someone in the Georgetown student section was holding up a sign. It read: "Cinderella, Midnight Is Here." (W/P, AP)

## Ominous Reflections for Soccer's Kids

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The feeling that you could judge a society by the way it treats its children may have to be revised. Soccer, without doubt symptomatic of much else, has difficulty sorting men from boys and hence is a part of society on the run from its young.

Here in London, a games master cries enough is enough. He has barred his own team from playing in a schoolboy cup final for under-sixteens, saying: "They cheat opponents and they cheat themselves. They don't deserve to play in a cup final, and we could not run the risk of further damage they might do in the name of the school."

That teacher, Alan Wright, lives and breathes soccer almost to excess. He glows in his ability to orga-

nize kids at Holloway — not one of London's more salubrious districts — to reap 55 trophies over the years.

Yet he withdrew the quest for No. 56 after four boys failed to turn up for the semifinal, one had threatened a spectator and others

### ROB HUGHES

had stolen food from another school. "It's time," said Wright, "to make a stand for honesty and integrity. Soccer is still a great game and we've got to protect it, or we won't have a game left."

For once the burials were heard in unison. Wright apologized to the three boys he exonerated, and school authorities united behind a statement by the opposing team's headmaster: "It's a reflection of society and the bad influence of the professional game."

It also reflects the way we journalists feed wrong messages to the coming generation. That schoolboy story broke in The Mail on Sunday beside another, larger article labeled "In Self-Defense" — which attempted to justify the season's most atrocious piece of foul play.

Millions had seen on television Scotland's captain, Graeme Souness, lunge at Wales's Peter Nicholas with a flying, two-footed tackle that crashed one boot perilously close to Nicholas's Adams apple and the other around the back of his neck.

Then, as Nicholas attempted to rise from the ground, Souness stamped at his cheekbone.

"It was not premeditated," argued Souness. "I swear it never is. I sensed Nicholas was going to bite at me, but I admit I was guilty of a bad tackle. They say if you live by the sword you might as well die by the sword, and I am happy to accept that."

Souness is an enigma — one of soccer's sweetest talents (whom I personally commended to the president of his new club, Sampdoria) enmeshed in one of the most wilful streaks of malice you are likely to see.

Everyone in England was talking to him last week to help promote his new book, "No Half Measures" (Collins Willow, £8.95). We are reminded of the paternalistic Souness who carried a talisman to safety after a stadium wall collapsed, and of the Souness who gloats about "the best punch I delivered in my life," which broke the jaw of a Bulgarian opponent described by Souness as "a disgrace" who kicked and punched everything that moved.

Even professionals shuddered at the tackle on Nicholas. "He could have decapitated the taller," said Jimmy Greaves. "And the referee said that, even if he didn't see the kick, it was a foul."

Souness, merely booked, denied on television that there was any kind of feud between him and Nicholas, another hard man. "I didn't know it was him until afterwards. I apologized. I can't say anything more than that."

Alas, it is so often how things are said that attracts the violent and disorderly. England's team manager, Bobby Robson, voicing his annoyance over media coverage of an atrocious performance in Belfast, said recently: "It's time for redistribution. If you kick me in the stomach, I'll kick you back a bit lower."

We think we know what he means. But how do those words come across to youngsters? And what are kids to make of Italian idol Bruno Conti's reaction to a five-match suspension for insulting a linesman? "It's unfair," he



Souness: Talent and malice.

wailed. "Everyone insults the linesmen. Every week."

Probably so, but as schoolmasters are saying, "It's time to call a halt."

Otherwise the game, already a catalyst for hooliganism, might sink in the most depraved inhumanity. That, by all accounts, happened in Addis Ababa last Sunday.

An African youth championship game between Ethiopia and Nigeria ended with savage rioting during which spectators ignored warning shots from police and charged the field, beating several young Nigerians senseless.

A trigger might have been the moment a Nigerian flattened an Ethiopian, incensing the crowd of 35,000. But more sinister was the shouting that had gone before.

This, we are told, was a direct response to the contemptible act by Nigerians who threw bread at the Ethiopian players during the first leg in Lagos — African against African using the games as an excuse for obscene and insensitive nationalism.

Lately, whenever soccer kicks itself in the teeth, we have been grateful to the French, who soothe our troubled consciences with their cavalier grace. In Yugoslavia on Wednesday, France has its most difficult away match in a couple of years, but dare we hope this week may be the same?

I find it disturbing that Michel Platini, the prince of those cavaliers and the most pleasing player in the world, should say: "The enjoyment went out the window a long time ago. I enjoy training, but that's the limit of it. For example, after we won the European championship what I enjoyed was not a sense of success but being able to relax."

Even France, says its captain, no longer congratulates itself on playing the most attractive brand of football. "That's not what matters. Happiness is not having lost your last game."

Please, Michel, shut up, keep playing, and let us tell the joy of that to the boys.

## 'Sonics, in Losing to Rockets, Improve Their Draft Chances

United Press International

SEATTLE — The Seattle SuperSonics lost a game Monday night, but improved their chances of gaining a spot in the National Basketball Association lottery — where a

club has a one-in-seven chance of making Georgetown center Patrick Ewing its No. 1 pick in the college draft.

Seattle, with Frank Brickowski playing for injured all-star center Jack Sikma (on the year with a finger injury), dropped a 127-116 decision to the Houston Rockets.

Brickowski, a rookie from Penn State, shot was 1-for-7 from the floor and had three points, but a

play well on defense against Houston counterpart Alton Olajuwon, limiting him to 10 points.

Brickowski is no Ewing. And wouldn't the Sonics love to move the 6-foot-11 (2.10-meter) Sikma to power forward next year to make room for Ewing?

Seattle, loser of six straight, fell to 30-45 and is tied with Kansas City two games behind Phoenix in the battle for the eighth and final Western Conference playoff berth.

Ralph Sampson was only 9-of-21 from the floor, but connected on 10 of 12 foul shots to lead the Rocket attack. The 7-foot-4 forward had seven points in the final two and a half minutes to keep Seattle at bay.

In Monday's only game that it was Atlanta 114, Detroit 100.

## SCOREBOARD

### 1985 NCAA Tournament

EAST REGIONAL		
First Round		
Arizona St. 66, Utah St. 57		
Ill. 59, Iowa St. 58		
Indiana 66, Old Dominion 48		
North Carolina 67, Wake Forest 59		
Ohio St. 66, Penn St. 57		
South Carolina 66, Mercer 57		
Second Round		
Arizona St. 66, Utah St. 57		
Ill. 59, Iowa St. 58		
Indiana 66, Old Dominion 48		
North Carolina 67, Wake Forest 59		
Ohio St. 66, Penn St. 57		
South Carolina 66, Mercer 57		
WEST REGIONAL		
First Round		
Arizona St. 66, Utah St. 57		
Ill. 59, Iowa St. 58		
Indiana 66, Old Dominion 48		
North Carolina 67, Wake Forest 59		
Ohio St. 66, Penn St. 57		
South Carolina 66, Mercer 57		
SOUTHEAST REGIONAL		
First Round		
Arizona St. 66, Utah St. 57		
Ill. 59, Iowa St. 58		
Indiana 66, Old Dominion 48		
North Carolina 67, Wake Forest 59		
Ohio St. 66, Penn St. 57		
South Carolina 66, Mercer 57		

### National Basketball Association Leaders

TEAM OFFENSE		
Team	PPG	AVG
Los Angeles	104.8	104.8
San Antonio	104.8	104.8
Phoenix	104.8	104.8
Golden State	104.8	104.8
Portland	104.8	104.8
San Diego	104.8	104.8
Utah	104.8	104.8
Seattle	104.8	104.8
San Jose	104.8	104.8
San Francisco	104.8	104.8
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San Juan Capistrano	104.8	10

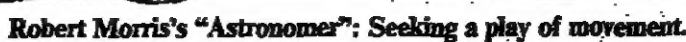


## Take Me Over, Jesse!

Very likely these words have got back to Senator Helms, who reasons that it's cheaper to squelch Dan by a takeover of me than of CBS. I guess I deserve it for talking too much. Still, I hate to think of my Proust and Buchwald collections being sold to pay off those bank finaglers.

*New York Times Service*

## Some Artists Bringing the Frame Into the Picture



sualism — have tied in frames with their imagery, among them the West Coast "funk" painter-sculptor Roy de Forest and members of the Chicago "imagist" school such as Jim Nutt, Art Green and Barbara Rossi. But now, with the general revival of interest in figurative and illusionistic painting, the frame seems to be regaining wider appeal. A number of artists, especially younger ones, have turned to the frame for its ability to enhance, expand, even establish a dialogue with the painted surface of the

Not many artists have gone as far as Morris, but the frame, or the concept of it, is of interest to a wide spectrum of Realist painters and photographers. Its form ranges from the somber, bulky architectural creations of Neil Jenney to the kitschy beads and sequins that surround the deliberately tacky paintings of Rhonda Zwilling. There are other manifestations in the work of such disparate artists as Ed McGowin, Brad Davis, Philip Pocock, Sam

ton. Ed McGowin regards it more as an aid to "intensifying" his quietly painted but often menacing views of interiors and objects. Since the late 1970s, he has been surrounding these views with heavy, dark frames of metal or vacuum-formed plastic in simplified "cookie-cutter" outlines of such everyday things as a chair, a car, an apple. One of his more light-hearted examples, recently shown at the Gracie Mansion Gallery, a levitating birthday cake is bounded by the outline of a bunny. "I try to make the frame

frame-maker, paints compositions in which near-abstracts of such forms as skulls, fish and bodies are juxtaposed. Using paint or modeling paste to create flat and relief surfaces, he abstracts motifs from the work and deploys them around the wide, flat surface of his frame.

Mentor, whose crisp compositions deal with forms between abstraction and realism, has recently begun to adorn his paintings with old American frames, baroque carved and patterned.

In short, under artists' auspices, the frame in its many guises is having a small resurgence. Not a major comeback, mind you, but — while not resolving Gertrude Stein's befuddlement — it's at least enough to give her question new relevance.

Paul Newman, whose 28-year-old son, Scott, died from an alcohol and drug overdose, said he will give \$1.2 million to the University of Southern California for a research center dedicated to preventing drug abuse. The money will come from the Scott Newman Foundation, created by the actor and his family after his son's death in 1978.

(AURO) — Security forces were said to have begun Wednesday to disperse armed demonstrators in the capital after protesters held a one-day strike and that President Gnanalingam.

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